

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 471.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

—Miss GLYN will read KING LEAR on Tuesday the 7th inst. at Eight, and ANTONY and CLEOPATRA on Thursday, the 9th inst. at Eight.

FIRST EXHIBITION of Dr. EDWARDS' PHOTOGRAPHS of the MOON, magnified by the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. LECTURE specially addressed to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, on Monday Evenings:—On the CHEMISTRY of the NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq.

An ever-varied succession of LECTURES, MECHANICAL and COSMORAMIC EXHIBITIONS, MUSIC, the MICROSCOPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., is maintained daily, from Twelve till Five; Evenings, Seven till Ten.

Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit stalls, 3s.

Open on SATURDAY EVENINGS from half-past seven till ten, with an Entertainment descriptive of the RISE and PROGRESS of AMERICA, illustrated by a series of DISSOLVING VIEWS of AMERICAN SCENERY, by W. K. HARVEY, Esq.

## TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

MINISTERS will be admitted FREE to the BIBLICAL DIORAMAS at the KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, 24, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND, until the end of OCTOBER, on presenting their Cards. These Dioramas are exhibited every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, accompanied by Lectures and appropriate Music, with the view of communicating information and exciting interest in the localities and incidents of Scripture History.—For Particulars see Times daily.

## TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, for a Young

Lady, a Situation. For particulars, address, pre-paid, A. B., 7, Sussex-street, Cambridge.

## TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Situation for

a Youth as a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Dissenters family.—Apply to Mr. HENRY BENNETT, Christchurch, Hants.

## TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED immediately, for a stirring retail trade, a pushing Young Man of thorough business habits.—Apply to W. ALL-WOOD, Coventry.

## TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.

WANTED immediately, a Young Man from 26 to 30 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business. A good character indispensable, and a Dissenter preferred. Apply, to Mr. J. DICKEN, Grocer, Abingdon, Berks.

## WANTED, an active, industrious Young

Man, thoroughly acquainted with the Provision and Grocery trade, and competent to take the oversight of junior hands. A member of a Christian Church preferred.—Apply, to J. H. CONWAY, Abergavenny.

## TO CHEESEMONGERS and PRO-

VISION MERCHANTS.—Wanted by the advertiser, a SITUATION as Shopman, or to manage a Branch business: has a thorough knowledge of the trade, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Good references can be given. Distance no object.—A. Z., Mr. Robinson, 99, Old-street, St. Luke's, London.

## WANTED, as Collector to a Religious

and Charitable Institution, a Young Man of Protestant Christian principles, active, persevering, and of good Address, whose religious and moral character will bear the strictest investigation, who will be required to find two responsible sureties of £200, conjointly and separately.—Application to be made by letter only (post paid) to J. B. 13, Northampton-square, London, on or before the 10th instant.

## A CLERK WANTED. Salary £100 per

annum, to increase £10 per annum to £150. The applicant must be between the ages of 25 and 40, competent to keep a set of books by double entry, and give security for £300. Applications stating full particulars as to age and former situations to be addressed to P. Q., Messrs. Cartwright and Son, 57, Chancery lane.

## NOTICE, OVER COATS, CAPES, &c.

One of the largest stocks in London of first class garments, also of Youths' ditto. All thoroughly impervious to rain, without extra charge.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

## TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN,

and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s. The Striated Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, £3 3s.; Dress Coat, £2 15s. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road; four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.

## TEN THOUSAND STOVES.—The tenth

thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVE is now on sale. These stoves, so justly celebrated for preserving a pure and healthy atmosphere, and for their extraordinary economy in the consumption of fuel, are sold, wholesale and retail, by DEANE, DRAY, and Co., 46, King William-street, London-bridge, and may be obtained of most Ironmongers. The Improved Patent Ventilating Stove, which is strongly recommended, may also be seen at the above establishment. Prospectuses, &c., forwarded, post free.

## J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR,

and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James's-street, Bedford-row; Manufactory, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style, at manufacturers prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

## COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—

VALEDICTORY SERVICE.

A DEVOTIONAL MEETING.—on occasion of the departure of the Revs. Messrs. Kent, of Braintree, and Thomas, of Loughborough, for Australia—will be held (D.V.) at Barbican Chapel, on MONDAY next, the 13th inst. The Revs. S. Martin, of Westminster; G. Smith, of Poplar; C. Green, of Barbican; T. James, and other ministers are expected to take part in the service. To commence at half-past Six o'clock.

## STRATFORD GROVE CHAPEL.—

The above CHAPEL will be OPENED on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1854.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A., will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock; the Rev. HENRY ALLON, of Islington, will preach in the Evening, at Half-past Six.

Dinner will be provided immediately after the Morning Service, and a PUBLIC MEETING will be subsequently held.

On the LORD'S-DAY following, NOVEMBER 19, Three Sermons will be preached.

In the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.; in the Afternoon, at Three o'clock, by the Rev. P. E. STALLYBRASS, B.A.; in the Evening, at Half-past Six, by the Rev. JOSIAH VINEY.

Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund.

Tickets for Dinner, 2s. 6d.; for Tea, 1s.; for Dinner and Tea, 3s. 6d. May be obtained at the Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

## INCIDENTS AND FACTS OF A

RECENT TOUR THROUGH ITALY.—A LECTURE on the above subject—Comprising notices of Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, Naples, and Rome, with descriptions of the Pope and the Ceremonies of the Papal Church during holy-week in Rome, will be delivered by the Rev. W. SPENCER EDWARDS, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, 1854, at CRAVEN CHAPEL, Marsh-street, Golden-square, for the benefit of the Day and Sunday Schools connected with the above place of worship.

To commence at Half-past Six o'clock, precisely. Tickets, One Shilling each; may be had of Mr. SWAIN, 185, Piccadilly; Mr. CUTTING, 271, Oxford-street; Mr. HARRISON, 52, Poland-street, and at the Schools.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-

CIATION.—The TENTH COURSE of LECTURES to YOUNG MEN will be delivered (D.V.) in EXETER HALL, on the following TUESDAY EVENINGS at eight o'clock.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1854.—Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. "Labour, Rest, and Recreation."

NOVEMBER 21st.—Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, Birmingham, "Popular Fallacies."

NOVEMBER 28th.—Rev. HUGH STOWELL, M.A., Manchester. "The Glory of the Old Testament."

DECEMBER 5th.—Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D., Oxendon-street Chapel. "Philosophy of the Atonement."

DECEMBER 12th.—J. B. GOUGH, Esq. "Man and his Masters."

DECEMBER 19th.—Rev. HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Editor of a New Edition of the Greek Testament, with English Notes. "The Intelligent Study of Holy Scripture."

JANUARY 9th, 1855.—Rev. RICHARD BURGESS, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. "Constantinople, and Greek Christianity."

JANUARY 16th.—EDWARD CORDEROY, Esq. "Agents in the Revival of the Last Century."

JANUARY 23rd.—Rev. J. HAMPTON GURNEY, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone. "God's Heroes, and the World's Heroes."

JANUARY 30th.—Rev. J. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., Surrey Chapel. "The Dignity of Labour."

FEBRUARY 6th.—Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Edinburgh. "Ragged Schools."

FEBRUARY 13th.—Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster Chapel. "Opposition to Great Inventions and Discoveries."

Tickets for the Course only.—For the Reserved Central Seats, 5s. each; Reserved Platform, 5s.; Area and Western Gallery, 3s.; Platform, 2s.; may be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Dalton, Cockspur-street; Westerton, Knightsbridge; Cotes' Library, 139, Cheshire; and at the Offices of the Society.

T. HENRY TARTLTON, Hon. Sec.  
W. EDWYN SHIPTON, Corr. Sec.  
Offices:—165, Aldersgate-street, City.

## LECTURES ON INDIA, presenting some

of the results of a Missionary's observation, experience, and adventure, during a residence of fourteen years.

The committee of the YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in aid of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. THOMAS PHILLIPS, from Muttra, in Northern India, will deliver the following course of Six Lectures, in the Library of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, Moorgate-street.

## LECTURE FIRST.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17th.—The mineral and vegetable productions, and the Zoology of India.—1. Iron, lead, copper ores, salt-mines, precious stones, &c.—2. Useful plants—palm, bamboo, cotton, sugar, rice, &c.—3. Wild animals—tigers, lions, hyenas, wolves, &c.—Tame animals—elephants, camels, monkeys, &c.—Reptiles—snakes, cobra capella, lizards, &c.—Birds and insects.

## LECTURE SECOND.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th.—The various races inhabiting India.—The cannibal Aborigines, Hindoos, Parsees, Black and White Jews, Armenians, Rajputs, Mahomedans, Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Europeans.

## LECTURE THIRD.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st.—The Idolatry of India—Varieties of Idol-worship, Fire-worship, Austerities, description of many idolatrous scenes, &c. &c.

The Lectures will include much curious information and many interesting anecdotes, and will be illustrated by natural and other objects, idols, pictures, &c.

Each Lecture to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets for the Course, One Shilling each; Single Lecture, Sixpence each; may be had at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street; of Mr. B. L. Green, Publisher, Paternoster-row; Mr. Dossetor, 5, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; Mr. C. H. Eli, Bookseller, High-street, Islington; or any member of the Committee.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

## FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH of

KENTISH and CAMDEN TOWNS.—The season of the year preventing the ceremony of LAYING the FOUNDATION STONE of the Free Christian Church, now in course of erection in Clarence-road, Kentish-town, the Rev. William Forster will preach TWO SERMONS, in the Temporary Church, Hawley-crescent, on TUESDAY next, the 14th November, explanatory of the solemn and holy purposes for which that edifice is being built.

Subject for the Morning:—"Jesus as the Christ, the Essential and Exclusive Foundation of the Christian Church." Text, 1 Cor. iii. 11.—"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

That in the Evening:—"All doctrines taught in the Christian Church destined to undergo the test of time and the searching inquest of the Judgement Day." Text, 1 Cor. iii. 12 & 13.—"Now, if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest; for this day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

Service in the Morning to begin at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 7.

Subscriptions towards the Building Fund may be paid to the Rev. W. FORSTER, 11, Torrington-terrace, Kentish Town; to ROBERT SQUIRELL, Esq., Treasurer, 36, Camden-square, or to JAMES PASK, Hon. Sec., 6, Stratford-place, Camden-square.

## WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE,

31, RED LION SQUARE.

PRINCIPAL.

REV. F. D. MAURICE, M.A. Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.

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J. WESTLAKE, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The following is the arrangement of Studies for the First Term, November to Christmas, 1854:—

Sunday Evening, 8½, The Gospel of St. John: The Principal.

Monday Evening, 8, Public Health: Mr. Walsh and Mr. Hughes. 9, Geometry: Mr. Hose. 9, English Grammar: Mr. Furnivall.

Tuesday Evening, 8, Law of Partnership: Mr. Ludlow. 9, Political Terms illustrated by English Literature: The Principal.

Wednesday Evening, 8, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy: Mr. Locock. 9, Machinery: Mr. McLennan.

Thursday Evening, 7—9, Drawing: Mr. Ruskin. 8, Public Health: Mr. Hughes and Mr. Walsh. 9, English Grammar: Mr. Furnivall. 8, Arithmetic and Algebra: Mr. Westlake.

Friday Evening, 8, The Geography of England as connected with its History: Mr. Brewer. 9, The Reign of King John, illustrated by Shakespeare's Play: The Principal.

Saturday Evening, 8, Vocal Music.

An Inaugural Lecture was delivered by the Principal, at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Monday, October 30, at 4 past 8 o'clock; and the Studies commenced on Tuesday, October 31.

Students must be above sixteen years of age, must be able to read and write, and know the first four rules of Arithmetic.

Those who desire to become Members of the College are requested to present themselves for Examination and Admission, at the College, on any evening of the week, beginning October 23, between the hours of 7 and 9.

Each Student will pay an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. The fee for each of those Courses which occupy one evening in the week, will be 2s. 6d.; for those Courses which occupy two evenings, 4s.

For the Drawing Class, the fee will be 5s., and the room will be open every evening, for the practice of Students.

The admission to the Sunday Class will be free.

The Term will comprise seven weeks.

A Room will be provided in which Members may study at any time when the College is open.

A Library is in course of formation.

## THE POLITICAL ANNUAL for 1855

will be published in December, price, in stiff covers, 1s.; cloth 1s. 6d. Communications for the Editor to be addressed to William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

## TO ADVERTISERS.—THE POLITICAL

ANNUAL for 1855. "The only work of the kind published." It is patronised by Members of Parliament, Political Associations, the Clubs, Literary Institutions, the Principal Hotels and Reading-rooms, and may be had at the Railway Stations and of all Booksellers. It is in frequent use throughout the year, and as a means of advertising is superior to most of the weekly or monthly publications. Advertisements should be immediately forwarded to the publisher, of whom prospectuses may be had.

William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

## TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION

Having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. FULFORD having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they beg to state to all those who would pay such grateful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £50, they shall allow 10 per cent. from their regular marked prices.

154, Regent-street, August 23, 1854.



SCRIPTURE-READERS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.  
**SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY**  
SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.  
PATRON—The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.  
PRESIDENT—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.  
OFFICE—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

The Committee of this Society have now thirteen Scripture-  
readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing,  
much good has attended their labours; but a large increase to  
their numbers is needed, and which is confidently hoped may  
shortly be effected.

The need for this kind of agency must be self-evident, it being  
physically impossible for the Military Chaplains to accomplish all  
the duty which the battle-field, the pestilence, besides the ordi-  
nary casualties of a military life, will necessarily induce. The  
unobtrusive character of the Scripture-reader, being to aid, not  
to interfere with the clerical duties of the chaplains, commend  
it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their  
intention to appoint a Scripture-reader to the Russian prisoners  
of war now in England. They have already, by one of their  
agents, distributed a large number of tracts in the Russian lan-  
guage, and hope shortly to report the appointment of an agent  
who will exclusively devote himself to that department of labour.

The Rev. Alexander Levi is appointed to labour among the Pro-  
testants in the French army in the East. The Committee hope  
shortly to increase this department of agency, as they have  
received earnest solicitations so to do from the Protestants in  
France, as well as Christian friends in England.

The Committee, through the untiring zeal of the widow of a  
deceased distinguished general officer, whose kind contribution of  
£25 per annum for three years, has not a little contributed to  
the accomplishment of that object, obtained for the Scotch Regiment  
a Reader who has the Gaelic, and who will in a few days be on  
his way to the scene of his labours.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for  
enabling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of  
that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that  
that part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

Thus endeavouring to sow the seed of truth beside all waters,  
the Committee would humbly and earnestly entreat of the Lord  
the continuance of his blessing, and with the greatest confidence  
ask the continuance of Christian liberality on behalf of their  
Missions, that they may yet more abound in the work of the  
Lord.

SUMS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ADVERTISEMENT:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
B. C. .... 20 0 0	Two Sisters' Thank- offering ..... 0 5 0
Charlotte, Countess of Edinburgh ..... 25 0 0	K. F. .... 0 10 0
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Per Miss E. Mackenzie:—	The Misses Walhouse ..... 5 0 0
Miss E. B. Wither .... 0 5 0	The Hon. and Rev. J. E. Pelham, Hamp- stead, additional collection ..... 4 6 6
Mrs. B. Wither .... 0 5 0	Dowager Lady Buck- stone ..... 1 0 0
Miss Abbotts ..... 0 10 0	Rev. E. Ludlow .... 0 5 0
Mrs. South and Family ..... 0 10 0	H.F.L. and E.C.L. .... 2 0 0
M. B. W. and Effie .... 0 5 0	Eight Servants ..... 0 8 6
	Rev. W. Sheldon .... 2 0 0
Per Rev. C. F. Morton, Sheffield:—	E. T. .... 15 0 0
James Morton, Esq. .... 0 10 0	John Sperling, Esq. .... 5 0 0
Friend ..... 0 10 0	Miss A. Townsend .... 1 0 0
Mrs. Blakeston ..... 0 2 6	Mrs. Palin ..... 0 10 0
Mr. W. Ellis ..... 0 2 6	Mrs. Mackinnon ..... 0 10 0
Clericus ..... 0 10 0	
Mrs. Henry Jackson .. 0 10 0	
Per Rev. Dr. Marsh.	
Viscount Middleton .. 10 0 0	Captain Trotter ..... 2 0 0
Viscountess Middleton 5 0 0	Collection at Stainton Hon. A. Broderick .. 2 0 0
K. Z. C. .... 2 0 0	Woodhouse Church. 1 10 0

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer,  
G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon.  
Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 15, Exeter Hall;  
by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-  
street, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 27, Gloucester-  
place, Camden-town; by the bankers, Royal British Bank, 429,  
Strand; and at the offices of the *Record*, and *Christian Times*.

**LONDON NURSES' INSTITUTION.**  
Established for providing MONTHLY and WET NURSES.

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The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.  
Mrs. SAMUEL GURNEY.  
President.—Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart., F.R.S.  
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Subscribers can obtain well-qualified women as Monthly or Wet  
Nurses, upon application to the Medical Secretary at the Office of  
the Institution.  
Monthly or Wet Nurses desirous of engagements, and whose  
characters will bear the most searching inquiry, can obtain fur-  
ther particulars upon application to the Medical Superintendent,  
between 11 and 3 o'clock daily.  
Monthly or Wet Nurses can be sent at an hour's notice to any  
part of the Kingdom.  
The Subscription is One Guinea annually for the First-class  
Nurses, or a Life Subscription of Ten Guineas. For the Second-  
class Nurses Half-a-Guinea, or a Life Subscription of Five  
Guineas.  
70, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Office entrance in Clement's  
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**LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.**

It is intended to OPEN the CEMETERY on the 13th  
November, and this Company will undertake Funerals on and  
after that date.  
A train, conveying Funerals and mourners only, will start from  
the Westminster-road Station daily at 11.30 a.m.  
Forty-eight hours' notice of any intended Funeral must be  
given at the office of the Company, 2, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-  
bridge, where full particulars of the general arrangements may  
be obtained.

The Charges are:

First Class Single Grave in perpetuity, including con- veyance of Coffin to Woking, Funeral Service, and interment .. .. .	£2 10 0
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This Company has also contracted with eminent and responsible  
Undertakers and Statuaries, so that the Public may either employ  
their own Undertaker or Statuary, or by one payment obtain all  
the requirements of a Funeral.

A detailed Tariff may be obtained on application, either in person  
or by letter.  
By Order, RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

**PILES, PILES, PILES.**—A certain and  
speedy cure. Send 14 postage stamps with a stamped  
envelope, to Mr. Rackham, Chemist, Great Yarmouth, who will  
forward a box of his *Patent Pile Lint*, price 1s. 11d. Sufficient to  
cure (without pain) the most inveterate case (full directions).  
N.B. No agents appointed.

**TWO INVALIDS.—COOPER'S ILLUS-**  
TRATED CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL APPARATUS,  
IMAGES, &c., forwarded free by Post. Superior Brass Eucua  
Apparatus, 10s. Packet Medicine Cases for travelling, 10s.  
Stomachic Pills in boxwood cases, from 1s. Medicated Lozenges,  
3s. 6d. per box. Scalditz Powders, 1s. per box. Bermuda Arrow  
Liquor, 2s. per bottle. With every Medicine of the purest quality only,  
at a considerable reduction on the usual charges, at WILLIAM T.  
COOPER'S Dispensing Establishment, 26, Oxford-street, London.

**HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Money received on  
Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and  
October.  
RICHARD HOBSON, Secretary.  
15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall-Mall**  
East, London.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.—Parties desirous  
of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of  
this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained  
with perfect security. Interest payable in January and July.  
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on  
application.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND**  
SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.—Notice  
is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Mem-  
bers of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT  
BUILDING SOCIETY, commonly called the National Freehold  
Land Society, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPS-  
GATE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY the 23rd  
instant, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening precisely.  
W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

November 7th, 1854.

**NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE**  
SOCIETY.  
CHIEF OFFICE—19, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.  
Branch offices at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, New-  
castle-upon-Tyne, Hamburg and Portsea.  
Every description of Assurance effected upon equitable terms.  
Eight-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured.  
Prospectuses to be had on application.  
JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

**SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT**  
FOR MONEY.—PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and  
BUILDING SOCIETY, 22, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACK  
FRIARS, LONDON.

This Society offers a secure and safe mode for the investment of  
large or small sums of money, the security for which is unques-  
tionable, the funds being all advanced upon Freehold, Copyhold,  
or Leasehold Property.

**INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.**  
SHARES.—There are three descriptions of subscribing shares,  
namely:—£30, £50, £100. A £30 share requires the payment of  
4s. per month for ten years. A £50 share of 5s. per month for  
12½ years, or of 10s. for 7½. A £100 share of 10s. per month for  
12½ years, or of 20s. for 7½.  
Five per cent. compound interest allowed upon withdrawal.  
Members can pay up Shares of £10, £25, £30, £50, and £100  
in full, and receive interest thereon half-yearly, with a share  
of the Profits in addition at the end of each year, which makes the  
Interest now payable at 5½ per cent.

**SAVINGS-BANK DEPARTMENT.**  
DEPOSITORS.—Persons may deposit sums of money of not less  
than £1 at a time, on which interest will be paid at the rate of  
Four per Cent. per annum.  
Depositors may withdraw their money at any time, on giving  
the proper notice.

**FREEHOLD LAND DEPARTMENT.**  
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THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NAT. NONCON'S MONOLOGUES.

BISHOPS' UNITY.

It's a pity they shouldn't have a Church established by law, if only to secure *unity*—isn't it? I wonder, now, whether these men laugh in their lawn sleeves when they give *that* as a main reason for a Church Establishment. Some of them must—for it is quite evident that they observe, compare, infer, and, indeed, carry on habitually all the intellectual processes by which we get at truth—when we are in search of it. But most of them, I honestly believe, if driven to confession by rigorous cross-questioning, would escape the charge of rank imposture by admissions of a practical insincerity which is so common, that, in self-defence, they might boldly say, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." Where the dereliction begins that makes men downright hypocrites, it is hard to say. It is not often, perhaps, that the mask is taken up, and fastened on, with a deliberate intention of playing a part between which and their own character there is no agreement—no! but when it is useful to make a certain impression, and it can only be done by erring from the honest truth, it is so natural and so easy to practise an imposition upon one's own conscience—to shut your eyes on one verity, to look aside from another; to linger on this conclusion, to hurry over that; to be willingly cheated by appearances; to venture into little bye-ways; to forget, to recal, to exaggerate, to diminish, to colour, to shade external objects at pleasure, that, really, where the inducement is powerful and ever present, the mind is apt to make its own facts, or, at the very least, to give them precisely the form, hue, and circumstantial dress which best suit its own purpose. So that there is no saying that our bishops have not wriggled themselves into a sort of dreamy belief that the unity of their Church is promoted by its constitutional alliance with the State.

Perhaps, good easy men, they look at the matter in the glass of history only, and hold the doctrine merely as "a form of sound words." There was a time, certainly, when the force of law gave a semblance of unity to the National Church. When hierarchical authority anathematised liberty of thought, and the statute-book condemned, under heavy penalties, liberty of profession—when implements of torture, pains of imprisonment, and the terrors of death were freely applied to drive man's conscience into episcopal grooves—when thinking was done by proxy, and speaking or writing was squared by rule—the Church *could* boast of a certain sort of unity as the precious fruit of her connexion with the civil power. Like the ancient general, who "made a desert and called it peace," the Church, wielding the weapons of the State, suppressed opinion and called it unity. Hence the traditional argument, that we must nationalize a church to preserve it from sectarian divisions. But surely, surely, our bishops cannot quit their books to look at men and things as they *now are*, without seeing, as plainly as if it were written with a sun-beam, that in the Church of England of the present day, there is neither unity of faith, unity of profession, unity of spirit, nor unity of practice. There is one subscription to articles—interpreted at plea-

sure; one Common Prayer-book—filled with opposite doctrines; one rubric—but a great diversity of proceedings; one supremacy—differently understood. There is legal uniformity, and the most schismatical divisions. The creed is one—the faiths are many. The rule is one—the practices are discordant. The authority is one—the modes of observing it various and antagonistic. The dead form of the Church, its machinery, its *status*, its temporal subsistence, everything pertaining to it which can be laid down on paper, is characterised by unity—but the men who govern it, the men who serve in it, the men who rejoice in it—their thoughts, their beliefs, their purposes, their preaching, their associations for action, their desires, endeavours, hopes, movements, are as conflicting, as antagonistic, as bitterly at variance, as mutually condemnatory, as they could be were the legal unity of the Church destroyed. More so—tenfold more so—for, included within the same ecclesiastical area, controvertists cannot overlook and avoid each other. Bishop jostles against bishop—priest against priest—and they fulminate against one another charges of heresy, snarl at one another from the pulpit, worry one another in the press, rebuke one another in Parliament, make the whole country ring with their quarrels, and range their whole host of members in opposite and threatening lines; and then, without so much as winking, without a blush, without a gleam of fun, in a sober, solid, didactic, monitory style, they turn round and tell us that we must have an Establishment if we would have unity.

Oh! it makes me laugh sometimes, and sometimes groan, that these men should be so successful in playing the fool upon *themselves*—but that they should mislead the most enlightened, educated, and estimable portion of their countrymen, fills me with mingled amazement and pity. What a gullible race, you are, my Church of England fellow-subjects—more especially in anything that touches your social respectability! Why, you devoutly believe in the unity of your church, even now, and fancy it is secured by law—although every day flings in your face facts which belie your faith. And you look with supercilious pity upon the sects, and thank God that your church—owing to its alliance with the State—is not as other churches are—divided, discordant, and schismatical. So you are taught by your parish priests—so you are told by your mitred bishops—so you are reminded by your great statesmen—and poor creatures, you believe it. Not a newspaper do you take up which does not flash into your eyes the record of some event contradictory of your pleasing delusion—but it matters not to you. The Gorham case, the Bishop of Exeter's excommunication of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archdeacon Denison's protests, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Brock, Archdeacon Wilberforce, contests in the convocation at Oxford, tractarianism, evangelicism, perversions, secessions, visitation charges—all are useless to teach you—and as stories of these men and things fly about your head, and whizz in your ears, thick as a discharge of grapeshot, you, dear gullible sons of mother-church, walk on in amiable unconsciousness, and bless your stars that the law makes you a happy and united church. 'Tis *too* rich for a joke—it is, indeed—rich enough to provoke queasiness.

It may seem barbarous to hold a man's nose to the grindstone until he cries "oh," with tears in his eyes, and I am not the person to resort to such cruelty when it can be avoided. But, in this case, one need not be particularly delicate—for our Church friends can stand an enormous amount of dressing. Whether it be that they are "past feeling," or, like the flayed eels "are used to it," I will not pretend to determine—but certainly it does take an immense repetition of facts to make due impression upon their unwilling minds.

I wonder whether it arises from the nature of the case, as merely from my "bringing up," that the words "sacramental efficiency" always grate upon my ears, like the Fee, Fo, Fum, of the nursery giant. They do, assuredly. That controversy between the Church of Rome and the Church of England, about the presence of the body and

blood of our Lord in the Eucharist, was always unintelligible to me. I will not pretend to say which of the churches had the best of the argument, but the position of the Romanists was at least one that I could understand. Transubstantiation is, to my mind, an absurdity, but consubstantiation is an inexplicable riddle. We know of but two forms of existence, matter and spirit—and it is, at least, as inconceivable that dead matter should minister to the life of the spirit, as that spirit should change inert matter. We know neither but by their qualities or functions—matter by its divisibility, extension, ponderability, &c.—spirit by its power of perception, reflection, emotion, will. How can the latter be helped by any imaginable disposition of the former? When it is said that our Lord's body and blood are verily and indeed partaken by the faithful, what is meant? How can the spirit, i. e. thought, feeling, purpose, determination, benefit by any bodily participation of a material substance, whatever it be, even if it were in deed and in truth what the Romanists aver? Sacramental efficacy, I take to be nothing more nor less than the sacerdotal assumption that there must be a right "consecration and oblation" in order, to a right "reception." Aye! that's it. The whole virtue consists in the priestly manipulation of the elements—and without that the faith of the believing is of no avail. Shade of the Apostle Paul! that such puerile nonsense should be gravely taught as Christianity in the 19th century, and by men who profess to have studied the New Testament epistles!

About this doctrine of the "corporeal presence," as it is called, in the Eucharist, two bishops of the Establishment have, I see, been giving their opinion and advice to their respective clergy, during the past week—Charles James of London, and Samuel of Oxford. The teaching of these twin dignitaries of the Church Establishment, blessed with such singular unity, is about as opposite as chalk and cheese. Dr. Wilberforce insists on "a peculiar and supernatural presence of Christ with his people in that holy sacrament; that in it he did, in and by the fit reception of the consecrated elements, convey to the faithful worshipper the real partaking of his body and his blood, whereby the souls of faithful people were refreshed"—and he enforces upon his clergy the duty of their "insisting upon the reality and truth of that supernatural presence which our Lord had graciously pleased to vouchsafe in that sacrament to the worthy recipient." Dr. Blomfield, on the other hand, condemns the doctrine of the "corporeal presence" in the Eucharist, and recommends his clergy to avoid controversy.

The difference is fundamental. The doctrine of the Bishop of Oxford lies at the base of what may be called the sacerdotal system of salvation—whilst that of the Bishop of London is more closely allied to the evangelical system. And, in fact, the Church of England is notoriously rent in twain by these opposite and conflicting schools. It is a revival of the dispute which has ever and anon raged in the bosom of the National Church, from the Reformation downwards—whether the soul of man is to be redeemed from sin by something done *for* him by *priests*, or by something done *in* him by *truth*. Methinks, there is a world-wide difference between these principles of religious faith and practice—for the one may degenerate into the most abject superstition—the other is capable of rising to the most spiritual and enlightened faith. Episcopal authorities take, some one side, some the other—and, herein, they faithfully represent the clergy under them. Nay more—I have seen evidence enough to convince me, that each party is plotting and contriving to bring about the exclusion of the other from the Church. Sacramentarians would fain thrust out Evangelicals,—as witness the Gorham case. Evangelicals would fain get rid of Sacramentarians, as witness Mr. Brock's prosecution of Archdeacon Denison. And yet, with this contest being waged under their very noses, Churchmen are not yet ashamed to cry up a Church Establishment as the sole means of preserving unity. The effrontery of the proceeding is too much for

NAT. NONCON.



### PROPOSED NEW DENOMINATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

LAST week we inserted an article from the *Baptist Magazine*, and this week we make room for a letter from "a Baptist," condemnatory of the scheme for starting a newspaper to represent the interests of that denomination. We do this on public rather than on private grounds. So far as we ourselves are concerned we believe there is little ground for apprehension. During our thirteen years' experience, we have seen numerous Dissenting newspapers, more or less denominational, appear and disappear, and have, in the main, gained rather than lost influence by the excitement they have temporarily created. The fair measure of success that has attended the experiment of an unsectarian organ of Dissenting principles, is to us an indication that the plan of our paper is in harmony with the prevailing tastes of Nonconformists. Quite irrespectively of the policy of starting a new sectarian paper, we do not think that our numerous readers amongst the denomination in question have much reason to complain of injustice. At least we have not heard of such dissatisfaction. It is true we cannot pretend to report denominational meetings and movement at the length some would desire, but we take some pains to give everything of interest with a due regard to brevity and to other demands. Circulating as we do amongst members of various denominations, we aim to take note of all their public movements respectively, and inform the whole of our numerous readers of what is passing in each section of the Christian world. To satisfy conflicting claims is no easy matter, but we flatter ourselves that we have met with reasonable success; at all events sufficient to warrant us in persevering in our undeviating course. The proposed newspaper is a question of denominational taste. Are the Baptists willing to import into the weekly journal the characteristics of the magazine—to make a spontaneous effort to separate themselves from others with whom they have long been working for common political and ecclesiastical objects, in order that their denominational movements and peculiarities may be more frequently ventilated among themselves? We think not. We agree with several respected Baptist correspondents, in the conclusion, that the projectors of the new paper have mistaken the signs of the times.

### THE CENSUS:—STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Allow me space for a few remarks on the statistical view supplied by the Census of one of the denominations of Protestant Dissenters. In the Summary Tables, p. clxxviii, is the following statement of the number of places of worship of the Baptist Denomination in England and Wales:—

Baptist:	
General .....	98
Particular .....	1,047
Seventh Day .....	2
Scotch .....	15
New Connexion General .....	182
Baptists not otherwise defined .....	650

Total..... 2,789

This statement is, upon the face of it, unsatisfactory. It is too large for the number of Baptist Churches, or organized religious societies, and too small for that of Baptist congregations, or preaching stations. It likewise presents a large number (650) which it is impossible to assign to their respective sections of the Baptist body, while it gives of one portion of that body—the General Baptists—a view totally erroneous. In order to arrive nearly as possible at the truth, I have, through the courtesy of the Registrar-General, had a copy taken from the original documents of all returns of Baptist places of worship in 89 English counties—the 12 counties of Wales, and the English county of Monmouth, being abandoned by my amanuensis in consequence of the intractability of Welsh names. Of these 89 counties, the census return stands as follows:—

Baptist:	
General .....	90
Particular .....	1,605
Seventh Day .....	2
Scotch .....	12
New Connexion General .....	179
Baptists not otherwise defined .....	483

Total..... 2,371

The list made out by my copyist does not exactly justify this total, but differs from it in a twofold manner. In nine counties my list exceeds the numbers given in the census, in the whole to the amount of twenty places; while in 25 counties it comes short of the census, in the whole by 77 places. Its total amount is 2,214. On proceeding to compare this list in detail with the Baptist Manual for 1851 (the year of the census), I find it, while, of course, generally in excess, in not a few instances defective, the Manual supplying no less than 174 additional places. The corrected total, therefore, is 2,388.

My concern now is to throw these 2,388 Baptist places

of worship into the recognized denominations to which they belong, which, to the best of my ability, I do as follows:—

Particular Baptists .....	2,077
General Baptists, old connexion .....	18
General Baptists, new connexion .....	272
Seventh Day Baptists .....	3
Scotch Baptists .....	12
Places unclassified .....	6
Total .....	2,388

Of the six places unclassified, three are returned as Christian Baptists, one Reformed Baptist, one Presbyterian and Baptist, and one General and Particular Baptists. To the question, how many of these places of worship represent churches, and how many congregations only, I again to the best of my ability, answer as follows:—

Baptist churches .....	1,527
Preaching stations .....	861
Total .....	2,388

It is highly probable, however, that some of these 861 places entered as preaching stations may be sites of Baptist churches, a fact of which I should be very glad to be informed. The list of preaching stations I am not able to test in detail, but the Baptist Manual for 1852 contains a return of their number in the Evangelical portion of the body, although not of their names; and they are in this document reported at 1,164, showing an excess of 303, or more than one third, over the Census return.

Assuming the correctness (which, of course, can only be approximate) of these statements, the Census returns of Baptist places of worship in the thirty-nine counties, may be computed to come short of the fact by no less than 554 places, the true total being 2,789 instead of 2,271. At the same rate of deficiency for the other thirteen counties, the gross deficiency would be 739, and the gross total 3,528, in place of 2,789. Now the average number of sittings in Baptist places of worship is 270, and the average attendance is 42 per cent; so that 739 places of worship may be taken to represent 219,530 sittings, and 87,900 attendants. The difference produced by the addition of these numbers to the totals given in the Census appears below:—

	Chapels.	Sittings.	Attendants.
Census totals ....	2,789	752,342	315,960
Amended totals ..	3,528	961,879	483,950

I present this calculation, not only as a small contribution towards statistical truth, but more especially as a crumb of comfort to the Bishop of Oxford.

London, Nov. 3, 1854.

J. H. HINTON.

### EPISCOPAL UTTERANCES.

Two bishops have delivered charges to the clergy of their respective dioceses during the past week—Oxford and London. At his triennial visitation held at Banbury, Dr. Wilberforce expatiated at some length on the revival of Convocation; and elaborately argued that Convocation should be revived, not only because it is an institution of great antiquity, but because there is a multitude of questions to be settled which endanger the position of the Church. Parliament is unfit to undertake the work of settling them; Royal Commissions are arbitrary and opposed to the spirit of our institutions; and he believed that the only means of placing the internal policy of the Church upon a firm basis is to be found in her own Councils. With respect to doctrinal matters, he declared that the Church held that there was a peculiar and supernatural presence of Christ with His people in the Holy Eucharist; that in it He did, in and by the fit reception of the consecrated elements, convey to the faithful worshippers the real partaking of His body and His blood, whereby the souls of faithful people were refreshed; but the Church taught also, that He had not revealed to His people the mode and condition of that presence, which, being divine and supernatural, was not to be made the subject of argument, as though it was governed by laws or entailed the consequences of a material presence.

The Bishop of London's charge to his clergy on Thursday last at St. Paul's Cathedral was occupied chiefly with the external relations of the church. His lordship adverted to the necessity of employing lay agency in connection with the increased ministrations of the Church; and as illustrations of what was needed pointed to the scripture readers, young men's societies, choral classes, lending libraries, &c., all of which might be made useful in the church's work. That which was most urgently wanted was some better and more effectual agency than at present existed for carrying out holy religion, with all its promises, its hopes, and its consolations, into the minds of the working population of the country. The people who refused to hear the Gospel in the church must have it brought home to them in their own houses. It was undeniable that myriads of our labouring population were as ignorant of the Christian religion as many of the savages of heathen lands. Even in the present state of the labouring classes, many poor persons would attend public worship if proper accommodation were provided for them. It had been but too customary in the building of new churches to overlook the paramount and important duty of making proper provision for the accommodation of the poor. With respect to doctrinal and ritual matters, the Bishop repeated at considerable length the opinions which he expressed in his charges of 1846 and 1850; he condemned the doctrine of the "corporeal presence" in the Eucharist, and recommended the clergy to avoid controversy and scholastic duties.

With reference to the ecclesiastical position of the church his lordship said:—

He said nothing as to the loss sustained by the clergy through the commutation of tithes, which, perhaps, was rendered necessary by the great alterations which had taken place in agriculture; but it was now openly declared that an attempt was to be made to interfere with that arrangement, by which the clergy were subjected to a great sacrifice of their legal dues, and that nothing will satisfy their adversaries but a purely voluntary support. The ground was already broken for the assault by the proposal to abolish Church-rates; and the enemy thought, if he could succeed in carrying the outwork, the fall of the citadel itself would be inevitable. The question of Church-rates was one of great importance. The recent decision in the House of Lords in the *Bradstreet* case had given rise to a prevalent opinion that the payment of a Church-rate could not be enforced by any legal process—an opinion expressed by some persons who might have been expected to be better informed. The right rev. prelate, at considerable length, reviewed the arguments used on both sides in the final judgment given in the case adverted to, and contended, on the authority of Lord Brougham, the late Chief Justice Tindal, and Mr. Justice Blackstone, that the legal obligation which bound parishioners to repair the fabric of their parish churches was unaltered by that decision. He asserted that the clergy had not merely the law on their side in this matter, in which there could be no doubt, but that they possessed the means of compelling obedience to it, difficult and inconvenient as those means might be. The obligation to pay Church-rates, he contended, was no more a hardship on the owners of land than that of contributing to the repairs of bridges or highways, and that they inherited or bought their estates subject to the obligation. To what extent the Church would be justified in making some concession on this point, for the sake of peace, he did not undertake to say, nor would he then offer an opinion as to the comparative merits of the different plans by which a remedy of the existing evil was proposed; but to take away those rates altogether, without some substitute, would be an act of spoliation, and something more, for it would deprive the poor, at least in country parishes, of their most precious rights. Church-rates were a very moderate tax, paid by those who had property, for securing not only to themselves, but to those who had no resources of their own, the enjoyment of their Christian privileges.

A CHURCH RATE has been refused at a vestry meeting of the parish of Wickhambrook, Suffolk, by a majority of four. No poll was demanded.

ANOTHER BISHOP AMONG THE TOMBS.—A question has arisen at the Carlisle burial board as to the division of the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the burial ground. The board propose to divide them merely by a broad road or walk running completely across and bisecting the ground. The bishop presses them strongly, in addition to this, to put up a *boundary wall* between, which the board consider would very materially injure the beauty of the ground. He declines to consecrate any portion of the new burial ground if this be not done. The Burial Board have determined to apply to the Home Secretary, and complain that, besides having a very offensive bearing against Dissenters, such a wall would, in the opinion of the board, entirely spoil the appearance of the burial-ground, which has been purchased under the Burial Act, 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 134, and enclosed completely round with a wall and palisading seven feet high, at a very large expense. In the cemetery for St. Pancras and Islington, a broad footpath is all that the Bishop of London required, but the Bishop of Carlisle says he will not be guided by any other bishop.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE GOES TO ROME.—A few weeks ago the public were surprised by an announcement that the Venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding, and Vicar of Barton Agnes, had intimated to the Archbishop of York his intention of resigning his preferments in the church, of which he said, he wished, as far as possible, to place himself in the position of a lay member. His friends stated that if it was not the archdeacon's intention to join the Church of Rome, as so many clergy-men holding similar opinions had previously done; but the result has now shown that there was no ground for such a defence. Soon after the archdeacon's resignation of his preferments it became known that Dr. Manning, who, prior to his conversion to Romanism, was Archdeacon of Chichester, was a constant guest at Barton Agnes; and now it has transpired that last week Archdeacon Wilberforce proceeded to London, with Dr. Manning, and thence, with Dr. Grant, Bishop of Southwark, to Paris, where his reception into the Church of Rome was formally accomplished. A growing dislike to the royal supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, and a conviction of the claims of the Bishop of Rome to the headship of the universal church naturally made the Anglican Establishment distasteful to him, and rendered his retirement an obvious duty.

### Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. EDWARD BEWLEY, Independent minister, has resigned his pastorate over the church and congregation assembling in Bethel Chapel, Villiers-street, Sunderland.

THE REV. WILLIAM HILL, late of Bodmin, Cornwall, having resigned his charge, has removed to Beeralston, Devon, with very encouraging prospects of success.

THE REV. JAMES BRAD, late of the Western College, having received a most united and urgent call from the church assembling in Long-street Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, to become their pastor, intends entering upon his stated labours next Lord's-day, the 12th instant.

TITCHFIELD, HANTS.—On Thursday, Nov. 2nd, 1854, the Rev. John Stokes was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church at Titchfield. The Rev. J. W. Meadows commenced the morning service by reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Gwynne



Hughes, of Oldham, delivered a discourse explanatory of the principles of Congregationalism; the Rev. W. Bone, of Basingstoke, proposed the usual questions to the minister; the Rev. T. Cousins, of Portsea, offered the dedicatory prayer; the Rev. J. Adkins, of Southampton, delivered the charge; and the Rev. H. Kiddle, of Crondall, concluded with prayer. The Revs. A. Jones, of Buckland, Portsmouth, and Rev. J. Varly gave suitable hymns. In the evening the Rev. J. Varty, of Wareham, preached to the people. The services throughout the day were well attended, and were of a deeply interesting and impressive character.

**UNION OF THE LYNN CIRCUIT OF WESLEYAN REFORMERS WITH THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.**—On Monday, October 30th, a numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Methodist Tabernacle at Lynn, to celebrate the union of the Wesleyan Reformers with the Methodist New Connexion. After the company adjourned to the spacious chapel, when Josiah Bates, Esq., of London was called to the chair. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom were the Revs. P. T. Gilton, W. Cooke, W. Pacey, C. Bootman, W. Booth, and Messrs. E. H. Rabbitts (of London), J. L. Fish, and H. Metcalf. A letter was read to the meeting from Mr. W. Martin, of Altrincham, expressing his high satisfaction and delight at the union now so happily effected. The Lynn circuit comprises 19 places, 41 local preachers, two circuit preachers, and about 600 members.

**RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WOBURN, BEDS.**—On Thursday, October 26th, this place of worship was re-opened, after considerable alterations and improvements. Its length has been increased by thirty-two feet, and a new gallery constructed to hold 130 children, organ, and singers. On the ground floor it has been entirely re-pewed and seated, stained and varnished, to accommodate 820 persons. The pulpit which is of carved oak, moulded and pannelled, is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The windows are filled in with large iron sashes, glazed with stained margins and architraves which form the principal features. The Rev. R. L. Bailey, F.A.S., of London, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Watson Smith, LL.D., of St. John's Wood chapel, in the evening, to highly respectable audiences, assisted by several ministers from the neighbourhood. After which \$21 was collected. About \$36 more is required to free the chapel from debt, about \$410 having been raised by the congregations and their friends.

**POULTRY CHAPEL.**—On Tuesday evening last, an interesting service was held in the above place. Tea was provided at five o'clock, after which a selection from the Book of Sanctuses, Chants, and Anthems, just completed by Mr. Turner, under the superintendence of the Committee of the Psaltery Class connected with the chapel, was performed by a body of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of about sixty. Invitations had been issued to nearly forty ministers; and, at intervals, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. James Spence, M.A., the newly appointed minister of the chapel, who presided; the Revs. J. H. Hinton, E. Mannering, and Dr. Tidman. Some beautiful anthems were sung, greatly to the satisfaction of the composers, who were present, and the evening was spent to the delight of all, including a large number of Christian friends unconnected with the chapel. It is to be hoped that these efforts to elevate the "Service of Song," in which improvement is so much needed in our chapels, will meet with the acceptance and encouragement to which they are so fully entitled.

**TOXTETH CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.**—On Wednesday, November 1, the Rev. William Harvey, late minister of Hall-gate Chapel, Doncaster, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church at Toxteth Chapel, Liverpool. The interesting service was commenced in the afternoon, at half past two o'clock, by the Rev. J. Cranbrook, of Liscard, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. John Kelly, of the Crescent Chapel, then delivered the introductory discourse, from Acts 14, xxiii, which was characterised by great logical power and scripturalness. It was a noble defence of the ministry of Independents, and of the ceremony of ordination. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Pembroke (Baptist) Chapel, proposed the usual questions, to which clear and satisfactory answers were given by the newly elected minister. The Rev. H. Crichton, D.D., United Presbyterian, offered the recognition prayer. The service was resumed in the evening, at half past six o'clock, by the Rev. James Mann, M.A., of Birkenhead, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. A very faithful and affectionate charge was then addressed to the minister by the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., after which the Rev. A. Raleigh, of Rotherham, preached to the church. The whole of the services were interesting and effective. In addition to the brethren above named, the Revs. H. Griffiths, of Newington Chapel; J. Dewar, of Hanover Chapel; N. Wight, of Wavertree; R. Kirkus, of the Necropolis; G. Johnstone, M.A., Free-church; and J. Buck, Sailors' Missionary, took part in the services. A large tea meeting was held in the school-rooms, between the afternoon and evening services.

**HIGHFIELD CHAPEL, HUDDERSFIELD.**—On Thursday, September 28th, the Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., of King's College, Aberdeen, and late of the Lancashire Independent College, was publicly set apart to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship. The service commenced at ten o'clock. Considerably before the time announced the spacious and beautiful place of public worship was filled in every part by a highly respectable auditory. The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax, conducted the opening devotional exercises. The Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, then proceeded to deliver the introductory discourse. The Rev. Richard Skinner, the pastor of the church in Ramsden-street Chapel, asked the usual questions. They were modestly but feelingly responded to by the young minister, and the queries

having expressed the gratification of the congregation at these replies, the Rev. Henry Bean, of Hackmond-wick, offered the designation prayer. After which the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of the Lancashire College, delivered the charge to the pastor. There were present about forty ministers and twenty students. Amongst others—The Revs. J. Gregory, Thornton; Hoyle, Northcote; Jones, Booth; R. Harley, F.R.A.S., Brighouse; Ball, Stainland; Cuthbertson, Cleckheaton; Hodgson, Oldham; Scott, Brotherton; Dyson, Uppennill; Potter, Holey; Oddie, Ossett; Bell, Wortley; Dixon, Springhead; Cecil, Lightcliffe; also Revs. J. Hudson and Stokoe (Methodist New Connexion); Mr. Hanson (Baptist); and Mr. Newell, (Primitive Methodist). After the morning service upwards of 150 of the friends dined in the school room. In the evening the Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton, conducted the opening services; and the Rev. James Spence, M.A., of Poultry Chapel, London, delivered the sermon to the people. The congregation was again very large.

## Correspondence.

### PROPOSED BAPTIST NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Certainly the preservation, in all its incongruity and rottenness, of the greatest anomaly in the British constitution, a State Church, has been committed to the care of some arch Mephistopheles, clerical or lay, distinguished for his skill in the arts of evasion, compromise, and diversion, but whose great fort lies in creating causes of dissension in the ranks of Dissenters. During the last session of Parliament, when a particular abuse, such as "Ministers' Money" or Church Rates, was attacked, he was ever ready with a compromise, immediate or promised, by which the abuse might be continued for a year or two longer. Since the close of the session he has been actively engaged in making preparations for a "No Popery" warfare, by which the attention of the Liberals may be diverted from the subject of Ecclesiastical reform. Fearing, however, that his systems of compromise will not suffice, and that the cry "to defend the common interests of our beloved Protestantism" may not succeed in deceiving Dissenters, so far as to gain their consent to add another prop to the falling ruin, or prevent them from claiming more of their rights as long kept from them by clerical intolerance, he has hit on a new scheme by which the two leading bodies of Dissenters may be divided, or at least prevented from a closer union of interests. Of late years these two bodies have shown a great tendency to unite. Divided only on one subject, and agreeing on all other points of doctrine and practice, they have shown a wish to work together in the prosecution of those aims on which they agree, leaving the subject of difference in abeyance—except when for denominational purpose it was necessary to bring it forward.

The consequence is, that in proportion to their union their civil and religious status has been advanced; and the cause of dissent has attained a position which commands the respect of the intelligent, and compels even enemies to treat it with deference. Such a state of things is dangerous to an established religion, whose strength arises out of the divisions of Dissenters, and whose very existence depends on their being kept apart from each other. Hence the Mephistopheles of the Church, or some other such spirit of evil, dreading the coming session of Parliament, and perhaps disturbing the ability of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to perform the part of Lord George Gordon in the revived farce of "No Popery" has gone to the north, to sow division and discord between the two bodies, by proposing to establish another sectarian newspaper for the special benefit (?) of the Baptist denomination.

Now, Sir, in the first place, I think I may say, without hesitation, that sectarian newspapers never do good, either to the sects they represent or to the cause of Christianity. It is a lamentable fact, that in so called religious papers—the organs at least of religious denominations—more abuse, more malicious writing, and more scurrilous epithets are to be met with than can be found in any respectable political journal. I have seen copies of such papers, which were not only a disgrace to the religious community with which they were connected, but actually a disgrace to the newspaper press of which they formed an unworthy part. True, several of the parties connected with the proposal to establish this paper, are men of the highest character, and the gentleman who has accepted the editorship, provisionally, is one of whom, as a denomination, we have reason to be proud; but still the probability is, that ere long it will become an organ of bitterness and strife in the denomination, like some of those that now circulate in other sections of the religious community. For it will be readily acknowledged by all who know any thing of the history of denominational newspapers that they invariably become the organs of a party in the denomination, unless in a body like the Methodist, where there is a conference to exercise a censorship, and then, a newspaper is simply the organ of that conference. But in congregational bodies, where there is no central authority, the parties conducting what is called the organ of the denomination, attain a position in which they are able to exercise an unwarrantable authority, dangerous to the independence of the various churches. Is a church vacant? the denominational organ steps forward to say who is fitted to be its minister, and who is not; the church is told in very plain terms what it ought to do, and what it ought to avoid doing. Ministers, or even laymen, who favour the party, are extolled above measure, while those who have spirit enough to act independently are not only left without "a lift," but are sometimes favoured with a blow, and held up to the community as "young men devoid of experience," "officious," "headstrong," and "conceited." From all this, the Baptist denomination, so far as the press is concerned, has hitherto been free, unless on great occasions, when a mighty dictator, in another fold, condescended to favour us with a few words of admonition. But if this paper is started, we may prepare to bid farewell to our congregational freedom.

Entertaining these opinions of denominational newspapers in general, I was glad to find that the *Baptist Magazine* condemned the project of a Baptist newspaper—and that you gave that condemnation still greater publicity in the columns of the *Nonconformist*. In addition to the judicious remarks contained in your extract from the *Baptist Magazine*, allow me to ask what necessity

exists for the establishment of this paper? As Baptists, our peculiar views are represented in our magazines, and the views we entertain on civil questions and on matters of church government, are advocated by the papers which already exist in connexion with dissent. Certainly the columns of a newspaper are not a fit medium wherein to discuss the subject on which we disagree with the Independents; and if that is not to be discussed, where is the necessity for a Baptist newspaper? What can it serve? Will it add to the strength of Dissenters? On the contrary, it will weaken them. Will it add to the importance of the Baptists? The *Baptist Magazine* shows that it will hinder their doing so from obtaining their present publicity. Do some of the northern brethren lament that their denominational sayings and doings are not made public enough by the existing newspapers? Their speeches, at whatever length they are reported in the new organ, will be less public than they are in consequence of its smaller circulation. If it were only a business speculation it might be left to its fate, a speedy grave. But this consideration forces itself upon my mind, that it will act as a barrier in the way of a closer union between the two leading bodies of Dissenters. To gain our civil rights, to advance the cause of dissent, we require to be united. Why then start a paper which will sever us more? By our denominationalism—and consequent divisions—we play into the hands of the church. Why foster that denominational spirit? Why increase these divisions? Why propose to start a paper—which, whether it succeeds or not, will show that the spirit of denominationalism is stronger than the desire of progress? The only answer is the Independents have their denominational organs, and the Baptists ought to have theirs. But sir, before I admit that as an argument, I must have proof, that the papers connected with the Independents, have in their denominational character done any service to that body. These papers are useful only as they advocate the broad principles of dissent. As sectarian organs, they injure more than they serve the body to which they belong. I have not the least hesitation in saying that this newspaper, if it is started, will soon find its place in the "Tomb of all the Capulets." But because I believe all denominational newspapers, productive of evil consequences, because I would not make the press the organ of sectarian controversy—because I desire to see more union and less sectarianism—and because I should deplore anything that would separate or seem to separate the Independents and Baptists from each other in their common character of Protestant Dissenters, I condemn this project, for the starting of which there exists no necessity whatever. I am, sir, yours,

A BAPTIST.

### WESTERN ASIA MINOR AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I hope you will do me the justice to insert this letter respecting the discussion on missions in Turkey at the recent meetings of the Congregational Union.

I find from the printed report that the speech of Professor Scott is more calculated to damage the Western Asia Missions Aid Society than I thought at the time, for he has not only commended Mr. Vincent's letter, but virtually endorsed his extraordinary charge that this British movement is "a subtle scheme of the American Board," "an attempt unequalled in modern atrocity," &c. Mr. Scott's words in the full report are, "they (the Board) have, I believe, got up this movement among British Christians, in order to recover their lost credit." As stubborn facts prove the contrary of this, I was anxious to say so at the time, as after the withdrawal of the resolution, the subject was immediately dropped. I respectfully submit that Mr. Scott's remarks on the supposed complicity of the American Board of Missions with Slavery, were entirely irrelevant to the question before the meeting. Unfortunately the terms of the resolution did not allow me to reply, before it was hastily withdrawn, as in the first part of it a personal matter was involved, and in the second, a defence of the Anti-Slavery resolutions passed by the Union in 1853, in which all were agreed. Out of deference to the committee of the Union, who apprehended a long and fruitless discussion on slavery, I did not press to be heard later on in the day, on behalf of the society so unjustly misrepresented.

I fear I was wrong in this, as Mr. Vincent's *ad caputandum* statements, advocated by such a man as Mr. Scott, and unanswered, while a resolution referring to Turkish missions is withdrawn, are likely to leave an injurious impression on the minds of those not informed as to the facts of the case.

Allow me to state the circumstances as they occurred:—At the spring meeting of the Congregational Union a resolution was passed, commending the movement in aid of these missions to the churches. Mr. Vincent took umbrage at this, on the ground that it involved an amalgamation with the American Board of Missions; and in his letters addressed to the Congregational Union, has made charges of the most extraordinary character, not only against the board, but by implication against the Western Asia Missions Aid Society as their instrument. The marvel is, that the very extravagance of some of these charges did not lead all intelligent men to receive them with disgust. The secretary of the Congregational Union informed me that these letters had produced an unfavourable impression on the minds of some persons; the resolution respecting Turkish missions to be proposed at the autumnal meeting of the Union, would be so framed as to exonerate the body from even the most indirect support of American Slavery, I asked that in justice to the Western Asia Missions Aid Society, if such a declaration was made, it should be embodied in a separate resolution.

However, the committee, anxious to prevent a discussion on slavery, presented a resolution which should have satisfied the staunchest abolitionists, but by suggesting an objection that might exist in some minds, it provoked the very opposition which it was intended to disarm.

Had not the resolution been so soon withdrawn, there were gentlemen prepared to speak on behalf of the Turkish Missionary—time for explanation was alone required.

It was distinctly stated in the paper read at the meeting, that the movement in this country was spontaneous, and that the parts of money are to be transmitted to Turkey, for objects mainly connected with Evangelisation.

I have been blamed by some persons for going out of my way to defend the American Board of Missions. However, the report of the recent annual meeting shows that as a society, they are more sincere and earnest in their opposition to slavery than they have received credit for.



### PROPOSED NEW DENOMINATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

LAST week we inserted an article from the *Baptist Magazine*, and this week we make room for a letter from "a Baptist," condemnatory of the scheme for starting a newspaper to represent the interests of that denomination. We do this on public rather than on private grounds. So far as we ourselves are concerned we believe there is little ground for apprehension. During our thirteen years' experience, we have seen numerous Dissenting newspapers, more or less denominational, appear and disappear, and have, in the main, gained rather than lost influence by the excitement they have temporarily created. The fair measure of success that has attended the experiment of an unsectarian organ of Dissenting principles, is to us an indication that the plan of our paper is in harmony with the prevailing tastes of Nonconformists. Quite irrespectively of the policy of starting a new sectarian paper, we do not think that our numerous readers amongst the denomination in question have much reason to complain of injustice. At least we have not heard of such dissatisfaction. It is true we cannot pretend to report denominational meetings and movement at the length some would desire, but we take some pains to give everything of interest with a due regard to brevity and to other demands. Circulating as we do amongst members of various denominations, we aim to take note of all their public movements respectively, and inform the whole of our numerous readers of what is passing in each section of the Christian world. To satisfy conflicting claims is no easy matter, but we flatter ourselves that we have met with reasonable success; at all events sufficient to warrant us in persevering in our undeviating course. The proposed newspaper is a question of denominational taste. Are the Baptists willing to import into the weekly journal the characteristics of the magazine—to make a spontaneous effort to separate themselves from others with whom they have long been working for common political and ecclesiastical objects, in order that their denominational movements and peculiarities may be more frequently ventilated among themselves? We think not. We agree with several respected Baptist correspondents, in the conclusion, that the projectors of the new paper have mistaken the signs of the times.

### THE CENSUS:—STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Allow me space for a few remarks on the statistical view supplied by the Census of one of the denominations of Protestant Dissenters. In the Summary Tables, p. clxxviii, is the following statement of the number of places of worship of the Baptist Denomination in England and Wales:—

Baptist:	
General .....	93
Particular .....	1,947
Seventh Day .....	2
Scotch .....	15
New Connexion General .....	182
Baptists not otherwise defined .....	550
Total .....	2,789

This statement is, upon the face of it, unsatisfactory. It is too large for the number of Baptist Churches, or organized religious societies, and too small for that of Baptist congregations, or preaching stations. It likewise presents a large number (550) which it is impossible to assign to their respective sections of the Baptist body, while it gives of one portion of that body—the General Baptists—a view totally erroneous. In order to arrive nearly as possible at the truth, I have, through the courtesy of the Registrar-General, had a copy taken from the original documents of all returns of Baptist places of worship in 39 English counties—the 12 counties of Wales, and the English county of Monmouth, being abandoned by my amanuensis in consequence of the intractability of Welsh names. Of these 39 counties, the census return stands as follows:—

Baptist:	
General .....	90
Particular .....	1,505
Seventh Day .....	2
Scotch .....	12
New Connexion General .....	179
Baptists not otherwise defined .....	483
Total .....	2,271

The list made out by my copyist does not exactly justify this total, but differs from it in a twofold manner. In nine counties my list exceeds the numbers given in the census, in the whole to the amount of twenty places; while in 25 counties it comes short of the census, in the whole by 77 places. Its total amount is 2,214. On proceeding to compare this list in detail with the Baptist Manual for 1851 (the year of the census), I find it, while, of course, generally in excess, in not a few instances defective, the Manual supplying no less than 174 additional places. The corrected total, therefore, is 2,388.

My concern now is to throw these 2,388 Baptist places

of worship into the recognized denominations to which they belong, which, to the best of my ability, I do as follows:—

Particular Baptists .....	2,077
General Baptists, old connexion .....	18
General Baptists, new connexion .....	272
Seventh Day Baptists .....	3
Scotch Baptists .....	12
Places unclassified .....	6
Total .....	2,388

Of the six places unclassified, three are returned as Christian Baptists, one Reformed Baptist, one Presbyterian and Baptist, and one General and Particular Baptists. To the question, how many of these places of worship represent churches, and how many congregations only, I again to the best of my ability, answer as follows:—

Baptist churches .....	1,527
Preaching stations .....	861
Total .....	2,388

It is highly probable, however, that some of these 861 places entered as preaching stations may be sites of Baptist churches, a fact of which I should be very glad to be informed. The list of preaching stations I am not able to test in detail, but the Baptist Manual for 1852 contains a return of their number in the Evangelical portion of the body, although not of their names; and they are in this document reported at 1,164, showing an excess of 303, or more than one third, over the Census return.

Assuming the correctness (which, of course, can only be approximate) of these statements, the Census returns of Baptist places of worship in the thirty-nine counties, may be computed to come short of the fact by no less than 554 places, the true total being 2,768 instead of 2,271. At the same rate of deficiency for the other thirteen counties, the gross deficiency would be 739, and the gross total 3,528, in place of 2,789. Now the average number of sittings in Baptist places of worship is 270, and the average attendance is 42 per cent; so that 739 places of worship may be taken to represent 219,530 sittings, and 87,990 attendants. The difference produced by the addition of these numbers to the totals given in the Census appears below:—

	Chapels.	Sittings.	Attendants.
Census totals ....	2,789	752,342	315,960
Amended totals ..	3,528	961,872	403,950

I present this calculation, not only as a small contribution towards statistical truth, but more especially as a crumb of comfort to the Bishop of Oxford.

London, Nov. 3, 1854.

J. H. HINTON.

### EPISCOPAL UTTERANCES.

Two bishops have delivered charges to the clergy of their respective dioceses during the past week—Oxford and London. At his triennial visitation held at Banbury, Dr. Wilberforce expatiated at some length on the revival of Convocation; and elaborately argued that Convocation should be revived, not only because it is an institution of great antiquity, but because there is a multitude of questions to be settled which endanger the position of the Church. Parliament is unfit to undertake the work of settling them; Royal Commissions are arbitrary and opposed to the spirit of our institutions; and he believed that the only means of placing the internal policy of the Church upon a firm basis is to be found in her own Councils. With respect to doctrinal matters, he declared that the Church held that there was a peculiar and supernatural presence of Christ with His people in the Holy Eucharist; that in it He did, in and by the fit reception of the consecrated elements, convey to the faithful worshipper the real partaking of His body and His blood, whereby the souls of faithful people were refreshed; but the Church taught also, that He had not revealed to His people the mode and condition of that presence, which, being divine and supernatural, was not to be made the subject of argument, as though it was governed by laws or entailed the consequences of a material presence.

The Bishop of London's charge to his clergy on Thursday last at St. Paul's Cathedral was occupied chiefly with the external relations of the church. His lordship adverted to the necessity of employing lay agency in connection with the increased ministrations of the Church; and as illustrations of what was needed pointed to the scripture readers, young men's societies, choral classes, lending libraries, &c., all of which might be made useful in the church's work. That which was most urgently wanted was some better and more effectual agency than at present existed for carrying out holy religion, with all its promises, its hopes, and its consolations, into the minds of the working population of the country. The people who refused to hear the Gospel in the church must have it brought home to them in their own houses. It was undeniable that myriads of our labouring population were as ignorant of the Christian religion as many of the savages of heathen lands. Even in the present state of the labouring classes, many poor persons would attend public worship if proper accommodation were provided for them. It had been but too customary in the building of new churches to overlook the paramount and important duty of making proper provision for the accommodation of the poor. With respect to doctrinal and ritual matters, the Bishop repeated at considerable length the opinions which he expressed in his charges of 1846 and 1850; he condemned the doctrine of the "corporeal presence" in the Eucharist, and recommended the clergy to avoid controversy and scholastic duties.

With reference to the ecclesiastical position of the Church his lordship said:—

He said nothing as to the loss sustained by the clergy through the commutation of tithes, which, perhaps, was rendered necessary by the great alterations which had taken place in agriculture; but it was now openly declared that an attempt was to be made to interfere with that arrangement, by which the clergy were subjected to a great sacrifice of their legal dues, and that nothing will satisfy their adversaries but a purely voluntary support. The ground was already broken for the assault by the proposal to abolish Church-rates; and the enemy thought, if he could succeed in carrying the outworks, the fall of the citadel itself would be inevitable. The question of Church-rates was one of great importance. The recent decision in the House of Lords in the Braintree case had given rise to a prevalent opinion that the payment of a Church-rate could not be enforced by any legal process—an opinion expressed by some persons who might have been expected to be better informed. The right rev. prelate, at considerable length, reviewed the arguments used on both sides in the final judgment given in the case adverted to, and contended, on the authority of Lord Brougham, the late Chief Justice Tindal, and Mr. Justice Blackstone, that the legal obligation which bound parishioners to repair the fabric of their parish churches was unaltered by that decision. He asserted that the clergy had not merely the law on their side in this matter, in which there could be no doubt, but that they possessed the means of compelling obedience to it, difficult and inconvenient as those means might be. The obligation to pay Church-rates, he contended, was no more a hardship on the owners of land than that of contributing to the repairs of bridges or highways, and that they inherited or bought their estates subject to the obligation. To what extent the Church would be justified in making some concession on this point, for the sake of peace, he did not undertake to say, nor would he then offer an opinion as to the comparative merits of the different plans by which a remedy of the existing evil was proposed; but to take away those rates altogether, without some substitute, would be an act of spoliation, and something more, for it would deprive the poor, at least in country parishes, of their most precious rights. Church-rates were a very moderate tax, paid by those who had property, for securing not only to themselves, but to those who had no resources of their own, the enjoyment of their Christian privileges.

A CHURCH RATE has been refused at a vestry meeting of the parish of Wickhambrook, Suffolk, by a majority of four. No poll was demanded.

ANOTHER BISHOP AMONG THE TOMBS.—A question has arisen at the Carlisle burial board as to the division of the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the burial ground. The board propose to divide them merely by a broad road or walk running completely across and bisecting the ground. The bishop presses them strongly, in addition to this, to put up a boundary wall between, which the board consider would very materially injure the beauty of the ground. He declines to consecrate any portion of the new burial ground if this be not done. The Burial Board have determined to apply to the Home Secretary, and complain that, besides having a very offensive bearing against Dissenters, such a wall would, in the opinion of the board, entirely spoil the appearance of the burial-ground, which has been purchased under the Burial Act, 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 134, and enclosed completely round with a wall and palisading seven feet high, at a very large expense. In the cemetery for St. Pancras and Islington, a broad footpath is all that the Bishop of London required, but the Bishop of Carlisle says he will not be guided by any other bishop.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE GONE TO ROME.—A few weeks ago the public were surprised by an announcement that the Venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding, and Vicar of Burton Agnes, had intimated to the Archbishop of York his intention of resigning his preferments in the church, of which he said, he wished, as far as possible, to place himself in the position of a lay member. His friends stated that it was not the archdeacon's intention to join the Church of Rome, as so many clergymen holding similar opinions had previously done; but the result has now shown that there was no ground for such a defence. Soon after the archdeacon's resignation of his preferments it became known that Dr. Manning, who, prior to his conversion to Romanism, was Archdeacon of Chichester, was a constant guest at Burton Agnes; and now it has transpired that last week Archdeacon Wilberforce proceeded to London, with Dr. Manning, and thence, with Dr. Grant, Bishop of Southwark, to Paris, where his reception into the Church of Rome was formally accomplished. A growing dislike to the royal supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, and a conviction of the claims of the Bishop of Rome to the headship of the universal church naturally made the Anglican Establishment distasteful to him, and rendered his retirement an obvious duty.

### Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. EDWARD BEWLEY, Independent minister, has resigned his pastorate over the church and congregation assembling in Bethel Chapel, Villiers-street, Sunderland.

THE REV. WILLIAM HILL, late of Bodmin, Cornwall, having resigned his charge, has removed to Beer-alston, Devon, with very encouraging prospects of success.

THE REV. JAMES READ, late of the Western College, having received a most united and urgent call from the church assembling in Long-street Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, to become their pastor, intends entering upon his stated labours next Lord's-day, the 12th instant.

TITCHFIELD, HANTS.—On Thursday, Nov. 2nd, 1854, the Rev. John Stokes was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church at Titchfield. The Rev. J. W. Meadows commenced the morning service by reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Gwynne



Hughes, of Oldham, delivered a discourse explanatory of the principles of Congregationalism; the Rev. W. Bone, of Basingstoke, proposed the usual questions to the minister; the Rev. T. Cousins, of Portsea, offered the dedicatory prayer; the Rev. J. Adkins, of Southampton, delivered the charge; and the Rev. H. Kiddle, of Crondall, concluded with prayer. The Revs. A. Jones, of Buckland, Portsmouth, and Rev. J. Varly gave suitable hymns. In the evening the Rev. J. Varty, of Wareham, preached to the people. The services throughout the day were well attended, and were of a deeply interesting and impressive character.

UNION OF THE LYNN CIRCUIT OF WESLEYAN REFORMERS WITH THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—On Monday, October 30th, a numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Methodist Tabernacle at Lynn, to celebrate the union of the Wesleyan Reformers with the Methodist New Connexion. After the company adjourned to the spacious chapel, when Josiah Bates, Esq., of London was called to the chair. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom were the Revs. P. T. Gilton, W. Cooke, W. Pacey, C. Bootman, W. Booth, and Messrs. E. H. Rabbitts (of London), J. L. Fish, and H. Metcalf. A letter was read to the meeting from Mr. W. Martin, of Altrincham, expressing his high satisfaction and delight at the union now so happily effected. The Lynn circuit comprises 19 places, 41 local preachers, two circuit preachers, and about 600 members.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WOBURN, BEDS.—On Thursday, October 26th, this place of worship was re-opened, after considerable alterations and improvements. Its length has been increased by thirty-two feet, and a new gallery constructed to hold 130 children, organ, and singers. On the ground floor it has been entirely re-pewed and seated, stained and varnished, to accommodate 320 persons. The pulpit which is of carved oak, moulded and pannelled, is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The windows are filled in with large iron sashes, glazed with stained margins and architraves which form the principal feature. The Rev. R. L. Bailey, F.A.S., of London, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Watson Smith, LL.D., of St. John's Wood chapel, in the evening, to highly respectable audiences, assisted by several ministers from the neighbourhood. After which £21 was collected. About £35 more is required to free the chapel from debt, about £410 having been raised by the congregations and their friends.

POULTRY CHAPEL.—On Tuesday evening last, an interesting service was held in the above place. Tea was provided at five o'clock, after which a selection from the Book of Sanctuses, Chants, and Anthems, just completed by Mr. Turner, under the superintendence of the Committee of the Psalmody Class connected with the chapel, was performed by a body of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of about sixty. Invitations had been issued to nearly forty ministers; and, at intervals, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. James Spence, M.A., the newly appointed minister of the chapel, who presided; the Revs. J. H. Hinton, E. Mantering, and Dr. Tidman. Some beautiful anthems were sung, greatly to the satisfaction of the composers, who were present, and the evening was spent to the delight of all, including a large number of Christian friends unconnected with the chapel. It is to be hoped that these efforts to elevate the "Service of Song," in which improvement is so much needed in our chapels, will meet with the acceptance and encouragement to which they are so fully entitled.

TOXTETH CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, November 1, the Rev. William Marcus, late minister of Hall-gate Chapel, Doncaster, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church at Toxteth Chapel, Liverpool. The interesting service was commenced in the afternoon, at half past two o'clock, by the Rev. J. Cranbrook, of Liskard, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. John Kelly, of the Crescent Chapel, then delivered the introductory discourse, from Acts 14, xxiii, which was characterised by great logical power and scripturalness. It was a noble defence of the ministry of Independents, and of the ceremony of ordination. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Pembroke (Baptist) Chapel, proposed the usual questions, to which clear and satisfactory answers were given by the newly elected minister. The Rev. H. Crichton, D.D., United Presbyterian, offered the recognition prayer. The service was resumed in the evening, at half past six o'clock, by the Rev. James Mann, M.A., of Birkenhead, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. A very faithful and affectionate charge was then addressed to the minister by the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., after which the Rev. A. Raleigh, of Rotherham, preached to the church. The whole of the services were interesting and effective. In addition to the brethren above named, the Revs. H. Griffiths, of Newington Chapel; J. Dewsnap, of Hanover Chapel; N. Wight, of Wavertree; R. Kirkus, of the Necropolis; G. Johnstone, M.A., Free-church; and J. Buck, Sailors' Missionary, took part in the services. A large tea meeting was held in the school-rooms, between the afternoon and evening services.

HIGHFIELD CHAPEL, HUDDERSFIELD.—On Thursday, September 28th, the Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., of King's College, Aberdeen, and late of the Lancashire Independent College, was publicly set apart to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship. The service commenced at ten o'clock. Considerably before the time announced the spacious and beautiful place of public worship was filled in every part by a highly respectable auditory. The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax, conducted the opening devotional exercises. The Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, then proceeded to deliver the introductory discourse. The Rev. Richard Skinner, the pastor of the church in Ramsden-street Chapel, asked the usual questions. They were modestly but feelingly responded to by the young minister, and the querist

having expressed the gratification of the congregation at these replies, the Rev. Henry Bean, of Hockmond-wicke, offered the designation prayer. After which the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of the Lancashire College, delivered the charge to the pastor. There were present about forty ministers and twenty students. Amongst others—The Revs. J. Gregory, Thornton; Hoyle, Northourans; Jones, Booth; R. Harley, F.R.S., Brighouse; Ball, Stainland; Cuthbertson, Cleokheaton; Hodgson, Oldham; Scott, Brotherton; Dyson, Uppennill; Potter, Honley; Oddie, Ossett; Bell, Wortley; Dixon, Springhead; Cecil, Lightcliffe; also Revs. J. Hudston and Stokoe (Methodist New Connexion); Mr. Hanson (Baptist); and Mr. Newell, (Primitive Methodist). After the morning service upwards of 150 of the friends dined in the school room. In the evening the Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton, conducted the opening services; and the Rev. James Spence, M.A., of Poultry Chapel, London, delivered the sermon to the people. The congregation was again very large.

## Correspondence.

### PROPOSED BAPTIST NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Certainly the preservation, in all its incongruity and rottenness, of the greatest anomaly in the British constitution, a State Church, has been committed to the care of some arch Mephistopheles, clerical or lay, distinguished for his skill in the arts of evasion, compromise, and diversion, but whose great fort lies in creating causes of dissension in the ranks of Dissenters. During the last session of Parliament, when a particular abuse, such as "Ministers' Money" or Church Rates" was attacked, he was ever ready with a compromise, immediate or promised, by which the abuse might be continued for a year or two longer. Since the close of the session he has been actively engaged in making preparations for a "No Popery" warfare, by which the attention of the Liberals may be diverted from the subject of Ecclesiastical reform. Fearing, however, that his systems of compromise will not suffice, and that the cry "to defend the common interests of our beloved Protestantism" may not succeed in deceiving Dissenters, so far as to gain their consent to add another prop to the falling ruin, or prevent them from claiming more of their rights so long kept from them by clerical intolerance, he has hit on a new scheme by which the two leading bodies of Dissenters may be divided, or at least prevented from a closer union of interests. Of late years these two bodies have shown a great tendency to unite. Divided only on one subject, and agreeing on all other points of doctrine and practice, they have shown a wish to work together in the prosecution of those aims on which they agree, leaving the subject of difference in abeyance—except when for denominational purpose it was necessary to bring it forward.

The consequence is, that in proportion to their union their civil and religious status has been advanced; and the cause of dissent has attained a position which commands the respect of the intelligent, and compels even enemies to treat it with deference. Such a state of things is dangerous to an established religion, whose strength arises out of the divisions of Dissenters, and whose very existence depends on their being kept apart from each other. Hence the Mephistopheles of the Church, or some other such spirit of evil, dreading the coming session of Parliament, and perhaps disturbing the ability of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to perform the part of Lord George Gordon in the revived force of "No Popery" has gone to the north, to sow division and discord between the two bodies, by proposing to establish another sectarian newspaper for the special benefit (?) of the Baptist denomination.

Now, Sir, in the first place, I think I may say, without hesitation, that sectarian newspapers never do good, either to the sects they represent or to the cause of Christianity. It is a lamentable fact, that in so called religious papers—the organs at least of religious denominations—more abuse, more malicious writing, and more scurrilous epithets are to be met with than can be found in any respectable political journal. I have seen copies of such papers, which were not only a disgrace to the religious communities with which they were connected, but actually a disgrace to the newspaper press of which they formed an unworthy part. True, several of the parties connected with the proposal to establish this paper, are men of the highest character, and the gentleman who has accepted the dictatorship, provisionally, is one of whom, as a denomination, we have reason to be proud; but still the probability is, that ere long it will become an organ of bitterness and strife in the denomination, like some of those that now circulate in other sections of the religious community. For it will be readily acknowledged by all who know any thing of the history of denominational newspapers that they invariably become the organs of a party in the denomination, unless in a body like the Methodist, where there is a conference to exercise a censorship, and then, a newspaper is simply the organ of that conference. But in congregational bodies, where there is no central authority, the parties conducting what is called the organ of the denomination, attain a position in which they are able to exercise an unwarrantable authority, dangerous to the independence of the various churches. Is a church vacant? the denominational organ steps forward to say who is fitted to be its minister, and who is not; the church is told in very plain terms what it ought to do, and what it ought to avoid doing. Ministers, or even laymen, who favour the party, are extolled above measure, while those who have spirit enough to act independently are not only left without "a lift," but are sometimes favoured with a blow, and held up to the community as "young men devoid of experience," "officious," "headstrong," and "conceited." From all this, the Baptist denomination, so far as the press is concerned, has hitherto been free, unless on great occasions, when a mighty dictator, in another fold, condescended to favour us with a few words of admonition. But if this paper is started, we may prepare to bid farewell to our congregational freedom.

Entertaining these opinions of denominational newspapers in general, I was glad to find that the *Baptist Magazine* condemned the project of a Baptist newspaper—and that you gave that condemnation still greater publicity in the columns of the *Nonconformist*. In addition to the judicious remarks contained in your extract from the *Baptist Magazine*, allow me to ask what necessity

exists for the establishment of this paper? As Baptists, our peculiar views are represented in our magazines, and the views we entertain on civil questions and on matters of church government, are advocated by the papers which already exist in connexion with dissent. Certainly the columns of a newspaper are not a fit medium wherein to discuss the subject on which we disagree with the Independents; and if that is not to be discussed, where is the necessity for a Baptist newspaper? What end can it serve? Will it add to the strength of Dissenters? On the contrary, it will weaken them. Will it add to the importance of the Baptists? The *Baptist Magazine* shows that it will hinder their doings from obtaining their present publicity. Do some of the northern brethren lament that their denominational sayings and doings are not made public enough by the existing newspapers? Their speeches, at whatever length they are reported in the new organ, will be less public than they are in consequence of its smaller circulation. If it were only a business speculation it might be left to its fate, a speedy grave. But this consideration forces itself upon my mind, that it will act as a barrier in the way of a closer union between the two leading bodies of Dissenters. To gain our civil rights, to advance the cause of dissent, we require to be united. Why then start a paper which will sever us more? By our denominationalism—and consequent divisions,—we play into the hands of the church. Why foster that denominational spirit? Why increase these divisions? Why propose to start a paper—which, whether it succeeds or not, will show that the spirit of denominationalism is stronger than the desire of progress? The only answer is the Independents have their denominational organs, and the Baptists ought to have theirs. But sir, before I admit that as an argument, I must have proof, that the papers connected with the Independents, have in their denominational character done any service to that body. These papers are useful only as they advocate the broad principles of dissent. As sectarian organs, they injure more than they serve the body to which they belong. I have not the least hesitation in saying that this newspaper, if it is started, will soon find its place in the "Tomb of all the Capulets." But because I believe all denominational newspapers, productive of evil consequences, because I would not make the press the organ of sectarian controversy—because I desire to see more union and less sectarianism—and because I should deplore anything that would separate or seem to separate the Independents and Baptists from each other in their common character of Protestant Dissenters, I condemn this project, for the starting of which there exists no necessity whatever. I am, sir, yours,

A BAPTIST.

### WESTERN ASIA MINOR AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I hope you will do me the justice to insert this letter respecting the discussion on missions in Turkey at the recent meetings of the Congregational Union.

I find from the printed report that the speech of Professor Scott is more calculated to damage the Western Asia Missions Aid Society than I thought at the time, for he has not only commended Mr. Vincent's letters, but virtually endorsed his extraordinary charge that this British movement is "a subtle scheme of the American Board," "an attempt unequalled in modern atrocity," &c. Mr. Scott's words in the full report are, "they (the Board) have, I believe, got up this movement among British Christians, in order to recover their lost credit." As stubborn facts prove the contrary of this, I was anxious to say so at the time, as after the withdrawal of the resolution, the subject was immediately dropped. I respectfully submit that Mr. Scott's remarks on the supposed complicity of the American Board of Missions with Slavery, were entirely irrelevant to the question before the meeting. Unfortunately the terms of the resolution did not allow me to reply, before it was hastily withdrawn, as in the first part of it a personal matter was involved, and in the second, a defence of the Anti-Slavery resolutions passed by the Union in 1853, in which all were agreed. Out of deference to the committee of the Union, who apprehended a long and fruitless discussion on slavery, I did not press to be heard later on in the day, on behalf of the society so unjustly misrepresented.

I fear I was wrong in this, as Mr. Vincent's *ad op-tandum* statements, advocated by such a man as Mr. Scott, and unanswered, while a resolution referring to Turkish missions is withdrawn, are likely to leave an injurious impression on the minds of those not informed as to the facts of the case.

Allow me to state the circumstances as they occurred:—At the spring meeting of the Congregational Union a resolution was passed, commending the movement in aid of these missions to the churches. Mr. Vincent took umbrage at this, on the ground that it involved an amalgamation with the American Board of Missions; and in his letters addressed to the Congregational Union, has made charges of the most extraordinary character, not only against the board, but by implication against the Western Asia Missions Aid Society as their instrument. The marvel is, that the very extravagance of some of these charges did not lead all intelligent men to receive them with disgust. The secretary of the Congregational Union informed me that these letters had produced an unfavourable impression on the minds of some persons; the resolution respecting Turkish missions to be proposed at the autumnal meeting of the Union, would be so framed as to exonerate the body from even the most indirect support of American Slavery, I asked that in justice to the Western Asia Missions Aid Society, if such a declaration was made, it should be embodied in a separate resolution.

However, the committee, anxious to prevent a discussion on slavery, presented a resolution which should have satisfied the staunchest abolitionists, but by suggesting an objection that might exist in some minds, it provoked the very opposition which it was intended to disarm.

Had not the resolution been so soon withdrawn, there were gentlemen prepared to speak on behalf of the Turkish Missionary—time for explanation was alone required.

It was distinctly stated in the paper read at the meeting, that the movement in this country was spontaneous, and that the parts of money are to be transmitted to Turkey, for objects mainly connected with Evangelisation.

I have been blamed by some persons for going out of my way to defend the American Board of Missions. However, the report of the recent annual meeting shows that as a society, they are more sincere and earnest in their opposition to slavery than they have received credit for.



If the discussion at Newcastle leads to more inquiry, and to a more just appreciation of the noble association, whose missions have been conducted with such remarkable tokens of the Divine blessing. It will not have been in vain. The board have been instrumental in abolishing slavery in the Sandwich Islands, and desire to abolish it among the Red Indians as well.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
Dundee, Oct. 30, 1864. CUTHBERT G. YOUNG.

#### "THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—When the "Compulsory Vaccination Act" was passed, I regretted the circumstance, chiefly for the families of others: this week I have experienced its unwarrantable intrusiveness into my own. A recently added member led the registrar to give an official call—the act of registration being over, he handed me a paper, yes! and such a paper, in this England of ours, as made me blush for shame, and warm with indignation—it ran thus:—"I hereby give you notice, that it is your duty, and I accordingly require you, to have the child—vaccinated—within three calendar months after its birth. And I also give you notice, if after this you shall not cause the said child vaccinated, &c., you will neglecting so to do, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings." This fine the registrar told me is not the *ultimatum*, for that is imprisonment for a misdemeanour. What I ask is this but tyranny worthy of Austria and consistent with Russia. This begun, where will this "paternal care," this almost "maternal solicitude," stay its fostering hand? As it requires this act to be performed once, may it not twice, thrice, or oftentimes? If with a gentle finger it touches the infant, may it not grasp the man? If it compels the individual adoption of a supposed antidote to one infectious disease, may it not to all others? May it not enter the "castle" of the citizen, prescribe the food of the infant, and command a regimen for the adult; and all this, and more than this, for the body's health, and the public good? I am aware that some of the advocates for Government interference in this matter say the State is bound by every means to secure the sanitary welfare of the people. I say not by every means, but by *legitimate* means. In this case the means are neither legitimate or wise; not legitimate because the liberty of the subject is trampled upon, and the right of the parent usurped, nor wise, not only because vaccination does not invariably protect against small-pox—always mitigate its virulence, or even prevent its being fatal, but because vaccination is either the natural cause or vitiating medium of other and varied diseases as loathsome in their character, and dire in their effects as the pest it professes to annihilate. *Hundreds* in this neighbourhood, have an additional reason against compulsory vaccination, in the benefit they received while under the influence of small-pox; from a mode of treatment hitherto only locally employed, but of universal application, and unfailing efficacy.

When Sir George Grey was Secretary for the Home department, this remedy was submitted to his notice, but I presume its being in the possession of a non-professional led to its being thrust aside as less worthy of a liberal Government than the compulsory project which since become a tyrannous law.

Let not only those who are opposed to vaccination, but those also who are favourable to it, if they wish its success, by energetic action seek the immediate repeal of this despotic enactment which is so dangerous as a precedent, and so disgraceful to the statute-book.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
Dorking, Nov. 4, 1864. CHARLES ROSE.

#### MR. HENRY RUMSEY TURNER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The day after you kindly inserted my letter on "Australian Postage" in your influential journal, I received a note from Mrs. Turner, of Leamington Spa, a widow lady, a stranger to me, earnestly imploring me, if possible, to obtain for her some intelligence concerning an excellent and valued son, of the above name.

She informs me he went to Adelaide in 1850, with the late Judge Crawford. He afterwards proceeded to the Mount Alexander diggings, and wrote home in May, 1852. His last letter was dated from Bendigo Creek, enclosing some gold for bracelets for his sisters, in which he promised to send more in each succeeding letter. He then desired that all letters should be directed to the Post-office, Adelaide, as he intended going there in the spring. He possessed at that time two allotments of land, two horses, and a cart.

The family prepared to sail in May, 1853, only waiting a promised letter, which letter has never been received. After remaining some time in a state of overwhelming anxiety, Mrs. Turner wrote every month, by overland mail, ships, and steamers, both to Adelaide and Melbourne, but to no purpose.

Knowing, sir, your readiness to give your valuable aid to any benevolent work, I venture to forward these particulars for insertion in the *Nonconformist*, hoping that some one, at least, among your numerous readers, either here or in Australia, will assist me in obtaining some information concerning this young man, and thereby relieve from her agonizing suspense, one who signs herself a "sorrowing widowed mother." Yours truly,

L. VALE MUMFERY.  
Warren Cottage, Dalston.

### Foreign and Colonial News.

#### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MR. SOULÉ.

It gives us the most lively pleasure to be enabled to state with certainty that all danger of any misunderstanding between the French and American Governments, in consequence of the recent refusal to allow Mr. Soulé to pass through France, is at an end. A frank and prompt representation on the subject, made by the resident Minister of the United States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French Government; and, mutual explanations having taken place, the order was rescinded, and Mr. Soulé invited to pass through France on his way to Spain. We believe we are warranted to add, that the tone and deportment of the Emperor of the French throughout the discussion of this affair have been most gratifying

to the Americans. The manly and sensible conduct of the Emperor in this matter is as honourable to him as the prompt and judicious manner in which he put an end to the malicious gossip about "timid counsels."—*Daily News*.

The *Times* correspondent writing on Monday evening, says:—"The affair of M. Soulé being arranged, he will pass through Paris to-morrow on his route to Spain."

#### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Queen of Spain has been coquetting with the National Guards, but to very little effect. Captain General San Miguel, in an unlucky moment, promised the Queen to present them to her with a view to secure their fidelity. He called together the officers, who very freely questioned him as to his object, and declined to agree to an address to the Queen expressing their adhesion to the throne and to her person. In vain did the old general perorate to his hitherto docile fellow-citizens, and having assured them that the Queen was prepared to receive them, wrung from them a reluctant consent to their being presented to the Queen, but only on condition that the address should merely state that the National Guard should declare themselves determined to maintain public order till the Cortes met, and the national will be made known. The whole body of officers then walked to the palace. At last they were ushered into the Queen's private apartments. Here the Queen presented herself, dressed in mourning for the death of the King's idiot brother, who was frightened to death the day of the rising in Madrid. Her face was extremely pale, contrasting with the round, florid, thoughtless countenance of her boy-like husband. The Queen held her child on the table that stood in the middle of the scarcely-lighted apartment. General San Miguel, whom the Queen received with a languid smile of welcome, endeavoured to pronounce some incoherent phrases, to the effect that the National Guard, represented by their officers, had come to offer their swords for the defence of public order. A dead silence then prevailed for a few moments, when the Queen, with a visible effort, and turning to the silent officers, said—"Gentlemen, I can recollect when I was a child that on one occasion, somewhat like the present one, the National Guard of Madrid came and offered me their services for the support of my throne; and I recollect," added she, with great emotion, "how happy I was as now to accept them." General San Miguel uttered some unconnected phrases in reply; no kind of echo of his sentiment obtained, and then the officers defiled before the Queen, her Majesty looking fixedly at each with a melancholy smile, the King Consort bowing and showing high satisfaction. Scarcely were the officers in the palace-yard, than they insisted upon General San Miguel accompanying them to General Espartero's. Here the politic Duke of Vittoria took care not to make them wait. They were introduced immediately, warmly embraced, called comrades, fellow citizens, &c., and addressed in one of these spirit-stirring harangues in which Espartero has always been so successful, and in which, without any kind of allusion to the Queen, he said that he was not changed, and that he said now, as at Saragossa, "Let the will of the nation be fulfilled." This speech was received with enthusiasm. The officers then went to visit General O'Donnell. The latter general either was not, or pretended not to be, at home.

The election returns are not yet all received. Generals Dulce, Concha, and Prim have been named deputies for Barcelona. General Dulce, and MM. Degollado, Franc, Musada, and Concha, have been elected for Saragossa. The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church in Spain have been sending to the clergy of Vienna letters full of complaints and despair about the calamities they see in store for them. It seems nearly all the clubs, whose office it is to elect the deputies for the Cortes, have insisted that their representatives shall engage to vote for the exile of those of the clergy (the regular) who are members of the religious order and under its vows, the suppression of all nunneries, and the confiscation of all church landed property, granting, by way of indemnity, to the secular clergy fixed salaries paid by the state. The ministers, too, they represent to be not opposed to the proceeding. The republican candidate, the Marquis of Albaida, had been elected at Palmira. The jury almost unanimously acquitted the editors of the *Europa* for the alleged libel on the royal family, which that paper had published the day after the Queen Mother's exile; this verdict being the fourth that has been recently given in favour of the liberty of the press.

#### DENMARK.

The Danish Executive has put an end to the Diet. A proclamation and address, signed by the King and the Minister Oersted, were read to the Chambers on the 20th October, dissolving the Volkething, and of course putting an end to the session. The King reproaches the representatives with systematic opposition, carried on without any show of deference for his wishes; rebukes them for expressing any opinions about the Government or the Governors of the Duchies, and for declaring their want of confidence in the present Danish Ministers. Not having renounced all hope of effecting an agreement with a Diet, however, he summons the people to send fresh representatives. In the decree ordering the new elections, the King denounces the Liberal party for the "shameful use" it has made of the press and the right of meeting—"privileges granted" by himself; and plainly enjoins spiritual and civil officials, "especially our spiritual officials," under penalties, "to support the views of the Government to the utmost of their abilities."

#### AMERICA.

Nothing further had been heard of the Arctic or any of her unfortunate passengers. Captain Luce has

published a narrative of the wreck, in a letter to Mr. Collins, the owner of the vessel. It substantially confirms the previous accounts; but it brings into strong relief the unworthy conduct of the crew and many of the gentlemen on board, and displays the ladies in the light of bravely meeting an inevitable fate. Captain Luce sank with the ship, bearing his little son in his arms; he rose and sank again; the second time part of the paddle-box came leaping to the surface—it struck and killed the boy, but it afforded a raft of safety to the father. The excitement which was produced in New York by the arrival of Captain Luce, had in a great degree subsided. A proposition had actually been made by the City Council of New York to give Captain Luce a public reception, and voted 500 dols. for the purpose. Captain Luce, however, with greater propriety, wrote a letter to one of the aldermen, requesting that no proceedings of the kind proposed might be taken by the Common Council. It is believed that the District Attorney of the United States will cause a large number of the crew of the Arctic to be brought to trial, under an indictment for mutiny.

Large shipments of corn for England have been made at New York.

Though the accounts of commercial affairs in the United States are more favourable generally, there have been additional stoppages of large firms. The directors of one of the railroads, had decided to trace the fraudulent stock issued by Crane before the opening of the transfer books, and to hold it in abeyance until some decisive legislative, judicial, or other action has been had in the matter. A defalcation of £100,000 had been discovered in the Ocean Bank.

Similar intelligence to that furnished by Dr. Rae, respecting the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York, from Sir George Simpson, and created the greatest sympathy. We read in the *Morning Chronicle*—An assertion having gained circulation, to the effect that the American expedition under Lieut. Kane has been heard of this year, it is necessary to state that such is not the fact. The letter of Dr. Hayes (who is attached to that expedition), which appears in the columns of a contemporary, bears the wrong date of 1854 instead of 1853. It was written in July of last year, from Baffin's Bay, a few weeks only after leaving New York. The expedition has passed one winter already in the far north, beyond the reach of communication. It is understood that should Lieut. Kane not return this season, the American government will take up the matter, and probably despatch screw propellers to his assistance.

It is reported that a commercial treaty is under negotiation between the United States and Santa Anna.

A vessel, supposed to be a slaver, had been seized at New York.

In the Quebec Parliament, on the 26th ult., the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill was carried by a majority of 93 to 15.

The seventh anniversary of the formation of the Mormon City, at Salt Lake, was celebrated on the 27th July. A great number of teams had been sent out to meet the emigrants, amongst whom was a large body of Chinese, Englishmen, Danes, &c.

Slight disturbances had occurred at Havana, arising out of an official funeral given to the body of the individual who captured General Lopez, and who had been assassinated. Sugar and molasses had advanced.

Advices from New Orleans reported the defeat of the Mexican revolutionists, who had been driven from Mexico across the Rio Grande.

Millions of men in America (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) rejoice when they hear that the Cossack has had to give way to the Anglo-Saxon. But the spirit of gain and enterprise predominates so much over everything else in America, that it is chiefly through the eyes of commerce that we look upon events and results in connexion with the eastern war. The friends of the English government in the United States, or rather those Americans, who have the strongest English sympathies and affinities (and they are our independent, conservative class, chiefly) do not disguise the satisfaction they feel in learning that some atonement has been made in the Crimea for the alleged inefficiency, delay, or duplicity, of English councils.

The *Times* correspondent at New York finds time to send a little political information relative to the next Congress:—"My predictions concerning the effect of the Nebraska Bill upon Northern politics have been more than fulfilled. Of 70 members thus far elected from the Free States, only ten are friends of the Administration; and on these ten, five are opposed to the Nebraska Bill. Pennsylvania, which sent to the present Congress 16 Democrats to 9 Whigs, has just elected 20 Opposition members to 5 Administration. From Ohio the Democrats have in this Congress 12 members out of 21; in the next they will have none. Wherever the fusion between Whigs and Free-soilers has taken place, they have carried their candidates by immense majorities. The Administration has only succeeded in Northern States, or districts where no such union has been made. Enough is known of the next Congress to form some idea of its probable complexion; 86 members are elected, 67 of whom are of the opposition. Of the 148 to be elected, 74 are to be chosen from Slave States and 74 from Free. The members from the Slave States will be principally Democrats, and probably all supporters of the Nebraska Bill. It is not improbable that every member from the Free States will be in Opposition. The Anti-Slavery element in the Lower House will be proportionally greater than it has ever been since the adoption of the Constitution; but the strong Pro-Slavery constitution of the Senate will prevent any legislation on the subject. Thus, American politics continue to move steadily and rapidly towards sectionalism. But the Northern party is weak from its very strength,



and also from the great diversity of interests which it represents; and a reaction may be looked for, speedy in proportion to the magnitude of the Northern party."

The American Government is reported to have obtained Samana, in the republic of San Domingo, on the island of Hayti. Commenting upon this, the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, after stating that the strip of ceded land is within the limits of the territory to which the Black Emperor of Hayti lays claim, proceeds in this strain—"The conquest of the West Indies is embraced in that plan of general expansion of which the annexation of Arresonia and the Sandwich Islands has been almost officially proclaimed a part. The acquisition of Samana indicates a purpose of commencement of active operations against Porto Rico, of which it is almost in sight. The securing of the latter island would facilitate the purchase or seizure of Cuba. The Senate will doubtless confirm the action of the Secretary of State in this instance." The acquisition and its consequences, however, appear to be exaggerated. The bay at present affords what the United States have for some time sought in that quarter—a coaling station; and it is held on a tenure resembling that by which for several years the same Government had a station in the island of Minorca, under the crown of Spain.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Thomas Francis Meagher proposes to migrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived at Paris *en route* for Rome.

Lord Brougham, after a short visit to the French capital, arrived at Cannes a few days since, in good health and elastic spirits.

Lord Haddo is still staying at Alexandria: the Viceroy liberally providing him with whatever he needs.

The shares in the Namaqualand copper-mines, in the Cape colony, advanced in value in a few days from 5s. to £10.

There is great terror among the labouring population of Egypt, as there are fresh demands on the Viceroy for soldiers to serve Turkey, and the Viceroy seizes on whom he pleases.

The cholera is raging fearfully at Corunna, and the miseries of the poor are increased by the flight of the rich and the officials—the Governor himself fled. On the 22nd, the streets were deserted, the houses closed, and the dead lay unburied.

Said Pasha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, looks into everything himself: finding that the captain of the steamer *Faid Gehaad* can neither read nor write, he has ordered the captain and most of his fellow officers to be dismissed. The late Pasha never saw the steamer, which had cost him £150,000.

A letter from Rome states, that the bishops invited by the Holy Father to take part in the conferences, of which the result is to be the proclamation of the new dogma of the immaculate conception, were expected at Rome in the early part of November. Their number does not exceed thirty.

Twelve young Egyptians, belonging to the army, have arrived in Paris. They have been sent by the Viceroy, under the direction of a colonel, to follow the manoeuvres of the Foot Chasseurs, a corps of which Said Pasha is anxious to introduce into his army. They are to be attached to the second battalion, in garrison at Vincennes.

At one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Gould, announcing the discovery of a thirty-first little planet, on the 1st of September, by Mr. Ferguson, at the National Observatory of Washington. The new planet is about equal in brilliancy to Egeria.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia*, recently arrived home with the Indian mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, returned from transportation. He arrived from Australia *via* Madras. He was obliged to leave the *Candia* at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he purposed visiting some part of Italy.

The Royal Danish Railway, from Tønning to Flensburg, forty miles, where it joins the Kiel and Altona line, on the direct route to Hamburg, was opened by the King last week. The occasion was celebrated with great éclat. Mr. Peto, M.P., and his English coadjutors in forming the line, gave the King a dinner, at Tønning, on board the *Cygnus*; and the King made Mr. Peto a Knight Commander of the Dannebrog—the highest honour he could bestow. Next day the King gave a banquet, at Flensburg, to the principal inhabitants and to the English.

The railway from Lyons to the Mediterranean is yet incomplete between Lyons and Valence: it is of great importance that it should be quickly finished, in order that soldiers and military stores may be expeditiously conveyed Southward. The Minister of Public Works has recently gone over the line, and urged the contractors to hasten their completion, appealing to their patriotism: the appeal has been successful, and every exertion will be used to place the line at the disposal of Government by February next: 10,000 men have been set to work, instead of 5,000, in forming the permanent way.

Madrid has a "new police" in imitation of our London force; but it seems a bad imitation. It acts—or walks—only by day; has no set "beats"; is armed with a useless stick and a cutlass; has a half-strangled look from a high coat-collar; and excites more ridicule than fear. At night the Spanish "old Charley" is still supreme, with a harpoon and a lantern. The Civil Governor of the city has recently been making wholesale seizures of bad characters in particular quarters: he operates at night, supported by National Guards and Municipal Guards, on horse and foot.

The *Sydney Argus* contains a letter from Mr. Stonor,

whose appointment as a judge in Australia had been cancelled. "I shall return to England," he says, "trusting to convince the Home Government of the injustice done to me. As regards the colony I have no complaint to make. I have met in almost every quarter the most marked sympathy and consideration, and pressing requests to take my place at the bar. No false pride prevents my compliance with the latter; private reasons alone have led me to the resolution which I have taken. On the earliest possible moment I shall leave the colony, grieved and mortified beyond expression to have been the cause of so much trouble and turmoil, and truly grateful for the sympathy and kindness which I have experienced."

#### ALTERED VIEWS OF THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Morison, dated Hong Kong, July 21st, the Rev. Dr. Legge says he is reluctantly obliged to modify his favourable views of the religious opinions of the Chinese insurgents:—"Two points seem to be established—first, that the religion of the insurgents is running into a wild and blasphemous fanaticism,—and, second, that they have assumed an attitude of determined hostility to all foreigners. Several new publications have been brought from Nankin by the most recent visitors, which contrast with those obtained by the *Hermes* in April last year, as darkness does with light. Not only does the Eastern King personate the Holy Ghost, but I understand the Western King personates our Saviour, and the general contents of the book are, it is said, exceedingly mean and disgusting. Objective truths from any other source, propounded as Divine revelations, are to be traced to madness, delusion, imposture, disease, or the devil. We now see to what ungodliness they have grown in that vast assembly of men at Nankin. But now, while such blasphemous errors are published, the Bible—the Word of God—without note or comment, continues to be issued. This is strange. Plainly, it seems to me, there are two parties in the camp, not openly opposing each other, but pursuing different and conflicting courses. Perhaps Hung Sau-Heuen, a dreamer, but sincere, the originating spirit of the movement, but now a realiser, is still there, a puppet in the hands of his selfish and ambitious chiefs, but permitted so far to have his own way—publishing the Scriptures, while they are engrossing the management of affairs, and send out their own proclamations, and are intending by-and-by to cast him altogether aside."

"The hostility manifested by the chiefs to all foreigners is very much to be deplored. They have a Divine commission, they say, first to destroy the Tartars, and then all other peoples, who will not submit to their leader, as the God-appointed Lord of all the world. The general welcome given to the visitors in the *Hermes*, as brethren, seemed to indicate the subjection of Chinese prejudice and hostility to foreigners; but I could bear being disappointed in that hope. Those other considerations might have come in to check the outflowing of the feelings prompted by their new principles; but they are vain-glory and fanaticism, which seem to influence their conduct. To themselves the declaration of universal enmity can only be disastrous."

On the 3rd of August, Dr. Legge thus writes:—"The state of this poor country becomes more and more distracted and miserable. Many families have come here (to Hong Kong) from Canton; and one advantage flows to them from their taking refuge here, they have an opportunity of hearing the Gospel. The Sabbath before last I had a large company of ladies and their attendants present at my Bible class for women and girls. They behaved with much decorum and attention. Their leader, an elderly lady, was very intelligent, and could read well. She declared that 'the doctrine was good.' Poor things! their feet were deplorably small, and some of them had to be carried home on the backs of their attendants, women of course."

#### THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The proposed measure for the promotion of education in India, and the encouragement it is likely to afford to idolatry in that country, has been the subject of considerable correspondence in the *Leeds Mercury*. In reply to the letter of Mr. Baines, already noticed, a communication has been published from the Rev. Mr. Arthur, one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in which he concludes that Mr. Baines must have overlooked two points which he thinks may be urged in defence of the grants; first, that they are not to support the schools *wholly*, or to form part of the regular funds in support of teachers, but are to be grants *in aid*, and, therefore, appealing to the self-helping principle: secondly, that they will be made only to such schools as adopt approved school-books. As to the ordinary schools, Mr. Arthur thinks, that, by means of a little stratagem and bribery, the Hindoos may be outwitted, and their schools be got under the management of the missionaries. He deems it "unnecessary to argue, theoretically," since "the experiment has been long, largely, and fairly tried in Ceylon, where," he affirms, "idolatry has reaped no advantage from the system of Government grants to schools, while the American and English Christians cheerfully and strongly testify, that the cause of Christianity and the general improvement of the people have been materially promoted." Mr. Arthur affirms also, that "the experiments tried by the late Mr. Thomason, Governor of the North-West provinces, are sufficient to vindicate the tendency of the plan."

In a second letter, Mr. Sugden, late a missionary in India, replied to Mr. Arthur. He adverts to the undeniable fact, that, hitherto, while the government

schools in India have proved a failure, the missionary schools unconnected with government have been rapidly gaining ground. At the same time, the existing native schools unconnected alike with government and with missions, show, Mr. Sugden remarks, "what the people can do when they are disposed, and what they are gradually becoming more disposed to do." In proof of the progressive character of Free Education in India, he cites the testimony of a Hindoo gentleman, himself a heathen, M. Vencatarayaloo Naidoo, who, as chairman of the first annual meeting of a school in Madras, three years ago, said:—"It is an undeniable fact, that Education is making rapid strides, both at the presidency and in the Mofussil (country); and as the missionaries and other European gentlemen who are well disposed towards India, were the first that sowed the seeds the fruits of which we are now reaping, we must feel grateful to them for their kindness, whatever may be their views in point of religion." Mr. Sugden contends, it depends entirely upon the influences under which a school is conducted, whether you do good or evil by increasing its power.

If "Grants in aid," however expended, and however raising "the character of a school higher than it would otherwise be," are given to schools which teach all kinds of religious error, you multiply the power of doing evil in a greater ratio than that of doing good. Mr. Arthur well knows that the "grants in aid" will give new life to educational operations deeply imbued with Mariolatry, Mahomedanism, abominable idolatry, and doctrines of devils. He knows, that, while diffusing valuable secular knowledge, and, to a certain extent, undermining idolatrous outworks, they would only strengthen and rivet some existing systems of error.

Mr. Arthur's letter, in Mr. Sugden's judgment, "is calculated to blind the public to the fact, that the new scheme will allow itself to be harnessed to Romanism, Atheism, Buddhism, and every form of idolatry;" and Mr. Arthur is challenged to produce from among all his brother missionaries, Scotch, American, German, or English, one who will dare assert that the scheme will not act as a support to the prevailing systems, especially Infidelity and Romanism. The "Grants in Aid" are to come to *all*, and "the Wesleyan mission will have the proud distinction of being aided in its educational operations by a scheme which will do more to strengthen Jesuitry and Heathenism than the society has ever done to weaken them."

The Rev. Mr. Arthur has replied to Mr. Edward Baines, in the *Leeds Mercury*, re-affirming his opinion, that Hindooism will not be benefitted by the Government measure, "because it is incapable of deriving support from the spread of European knowledge." "If either Brahmins or Jesuits accept the aid of the new plan, their teaching will be less purely Brahminical or Jesuitic." Mr. Arthur adds, that he has written, not in his official capacity, but "purely in a personal one, without any official consultation or cognizance."

A letter from the Rev. W. Clarkson, missionary in India, has also been published in which he strongly supports the views advocated by Mr. Baines, and states that in the firm stand taken by the missionaries connected with the London Missionary Baptist Societies, "they will be joined, if not by others, by many of their American brethren." He points out that the Local Board or Committee will, in most small places, be *entirely heathen*, consisting of the most influential persons—pundits, merchants, and native government officials, whose whole support will, of course, be rendered to that school which upholds their own religion.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, held at the Mission-house, Blomfield-street, on the 10th of October, the following resolution was passed:—

Read printed address to the Directors, dated "Leeds, October 4, 1854," from E. Baines, Esq., on the New Measure of Government Education in India: whereupon it was

"Resolved,—That the Directors take the present occasion of stating, that it is their intention to adhere to their invariable practice, viz., neither to accept nor to administer government grants in support of their schools, (such schools being essentially religious), nor for any other branch of missionary operations."

"This resolution was confirmed at the meeting of the Board of Directors on the 23rd of October; and it will be sent, according to the practice of the society, to all the District Committees of the London Missionary Society in India, in order to be made known to the missionaries."

#### MISSIONARIES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following extracts from the journals of the Agents of the Soldiers' Friend Society will interest our readers. Mr. Fellows, from Galata, writes, August 31, 1854:—

In presenting the report of my labours for the current month, I desire thankfully to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in preserving my health and strength amid so much contagion and death. Cholera is still prevalent, and many of the cases are very malignant. Hitherto the worst cases have been among the inhabitants, who will persist in eating unripe fruit. Scarcely a day passes but the ear catches more than once the doleful sounds of the funeral dirge, which is chanted by a number of priests, who are dressed in sacerdotal vestments and—taper in hand—precede the corpse from the house of the deceased to its last resting-place. The majority of those who fall victims to the dreadful pestilence are hearty and hale—the robust and the bold; a few hours, generally four or five, and they are numbered with the dead. The captain of the Elgin transport informed me of the death of a captain, who, on the evening of the day before he was buried, was engaged rowing round several ships, inviting the captains to dine with him on the morrow; instead of meeting his friends, he met his God! Surely those who are in the midst of the scenes may exclaim "in the midst of life we are in death." To be preserved in and through all this is a blessing one cannot too highly prize; but I feel the debt of gratitude is considerably increased by health and strength being given me to traverse the streets of this city in quest of those to whom I am sent.



If the discussion at Newcastle leads to more inquiry, and to a more just appreciation of the noble association, whose missions have been conducted with such remarkable tokens of the Divine blessing, it will not have been in vain. The board have been instrumental in abolishing slavery in the Sandwich Islands, and desire to abolish it among the Red Indians as well.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
Dundee, Oct. 30, 1854. CUTHBERT G. YOUNG.

#### "THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—When the "Compulsory Vaccination Act" was passed, I regretted the circumstance, chiefly for the families of others: this week I have experienced its unwarrantable intrusiveness into my own. A recently added member led the registrar to give an official call—the act of registration being over, he handed me a paper, yes! and such a paper, in this England of ours, as made me blush for shame, and warm with indignation—it ran thus:—"I hereby give you notice, that it is your duty, and I accordingly require you, to have the child—vaccinated—within three calendar months after its birth. And I also give you notice, if after this you shall not cause the said child vaccinated, &c., you will neglecting so to do, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings." This fine the registrar told me is not the *ultimatum*, for that is imprisonment for a misdemeanour. What I ask is this but tyranny worthy of Austria and consistent with Russia. This begun, where will this "paternal care," this almost "maternal solicitude," stay its fostering hand? As it requires this act to be performed once, may it not twice, thrice, or oftentimes? If with a gentle finger it touches the infant, may it not grasp the man? If it compels the individual adoption of a supposed antidote to one infectious disease, may it not to all others? May it not enter the "castle" of the citizen, prescribe the food of the infant, and command a regimen for the adult; and all this, and more than this, for the body's health, and the public good? I am aware that some of the advocates for Government interference in this matter say the State is bound by every means to secure the sanitary welfare of the people. I say not by every means, but by *legitimate* means. In this case the means are neither legitimate or wise; not legitimate because the liberty of the subject is trampled upon, and the right of the parent usurped, nor wise, not only because vaccination does not invariably protect against small-pox—always mitigate its virulence, or even prevent its being fatal, but because vaccination is either the natural cause or vitiating medium of other and varied diseases as leathsome in their character, and dire in their effects as the pest it professes to annihilate. *Hundreds* in this neighbourhood, have an additional reason against compulsory vaccination, in the benefit they received while under the influence of small-pox, from a mode of treatment hitherto only locally employed, but of universal application, and unfailing efficacy.

When Sir George Grey was Secretary for the Home department, this remedy was submitted to his notice, but I presume its being in the possession of a non-professional led to its being thrust aside as less worthy of a liberal Government than the compulsory project which since became a tyrannous law.

Let not only those who are opposed to vaccination, but those also who are favourable to it, if they wish its success, by energetic action seek the immediate repeal of this despotic enactment which is so dangerous as a precedent, and so disgraceful to the statute-book.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
Dorking, Nov. 4, 1854. CHARLES ROSE.

#### MR. HENRY RUMSEY TURNER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The day after you kindly inserted my letter on "Australian Postage" in your influential journal, I received a note from Mrs. Turner, of Leamington Spa, a widow lady, a stranger to me, earnestly imploring me, if possible, to obtain for her some intelligence concerning an excellent and valued son, of the above name.

She informs me he went to Adelaide in 1850, with the late Judge Crawford. He afterwards proceeded to the Mount Alexander diggings, and wrote home in May, 1852. His last letter was dated from Bendigo Creek, enclosing some gold for bracelets for his sisters, in which he promised to send more in each succeeding letter. He then desired that all letters should be directed to the Post-office, Adelaide, as he intended going there in the spring. He possessed at that time two allotments of land, two horses, and a cart.

The family prepared to sail in May, 1853, only waiting a promised letter, which letter has never been received. After remaining some time in a state of overwhelming anxiety, Mrs. Turner wrote every month, by overland mail, ships, and steamers, both to Adelaide and Melbourne, but to no purpose.

Knowing, sir, your readiness to give your valuable aid to any benevolent work, I venture to forward these particulars for insertion in the *Nonconformist*, hoping that some one, at least, among your numerous readers, either here or in Australia, will assist me in obtaining some information concerning this young man, and thereby relieve from her agonizing suspense, one who signs herself a "sorrowing widowed mother."

Yours truly,  
L. VALE MUMMERY.

Warren Cottage, Dalston.

#### Foreign and Colonial News.

##### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MR. SOULÉ.

It gives us the most lively pleasure to be enabled to state with certainty that all danger of any misunderstanding between the French and American Governments, in consequence of the recent refusal to allow Mr. Soulé to pass through France, is at an end. A frank and prompt representation on the subject, made by the resident Minister of the United States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French Government; and, mutual explanations having taken place, the order was rescinded, and Mr. Soulé invited to pass through France on his way to Spain. We believe we are warranted to add, that the tone and deportment of the Emperor of the French throughout the discussion of this affair have been most gratifying

to the Americans. The manly and sensible conduct of the Emperor in this matter is as honourable to him as the prompt and judicious manner in which he put an end to the malicious gossip about "timid counsels."—*Daily News*.

The *Times* correspondent writing on Monday evening, says:—"The affair of M. Soulé being arranged, he will pass through Paris to-morrow on his route to Spain."

##### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Queen of Spain has been coquetting with the National Guards, but to very little effect. Captain General San Miguel, in an unlucky moment, promised the Queen to present them to her with a view to secure their fidelity. He called together the officers, who very freely questioned him as to his object, and declined to agree to an address to the Queen expressing their adhesion to the throne and to her person. In vain did the old general perorate to his hitherto docile fellow-citizens, and having assured them that the Queen was prepared to receive them, wrung from them a reluctant consent to their being presented to the Queen, but only on condition that the address should merely state that the National Guard should declare themselves determined to maintain public order till the Cortes met, and the national will be made known. The whole body of officers then walked to the palace. At last they were ushered into the Queen's private apartments. Here the Queen presented herself, dressed in mourning for the death of the King's idiot brother, who was frightened to death the day of the rising in Madrid. Her face was extremely pale, contrasting with the round, florid, thoughtless countenance of her boy-like husband. The Queen held her child on the table that stood in the middle of the scarcely-lighted apartment. General San Miguel, whom the Queen received with a languid smile of welcome, endeavoured to pronounce some incoherent phrases, to the effect that the National Guard, represented by their officers, had come to offer their swords for the defence of public order. A dead silence then prevailed for a few moments, when the Queen, with a visible effort, and turning to the silent officers, said—"Gentlemen, I can recollect when I was a child that on one occasion, somewhat like the present one, the National Guard of Madrid came and offered me their services for the support of my throne; and I recollect," added she, with great emotion, "how happy I was as now to accept them." General San Miguel uttered some unconnected phrases in reply; no kind of echo of his sentiment obtained, and then the officers defiled before the Queen, her Majesty looking fixedly at each with a melancholy smile, the King Consort bowing and showing high satisfaction. Scarcely were the officers in the palace-yard, than they insisted upon General San Miguel accompanying them to General Espartero's. Here the politic Duke of Vittoria took care not to make them wait. They were introduced immediately, warmly embraced, called comrades, fellow citizens, &c., and addressed in one of these spirit-stirring harangues in which Espartero has always been so successful, and in which, without any kind of allusion to the Queen, he said that he was not changed, and that he said now, as at Saragossa, "Let the will of the nation be fulfilled." This speech was received with enthusiasm. The officers then went to visit General O'Donnell. The latter general either was not, or pretended not to be, at home.

The election returns are not yet all received. Generals Dulce, Concha, and Prim have been named deputies for Barcelona. General Dulce, and MM. Degollado, Franc, Musada, and Concha, have been elected for Saragossa. The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church in Spain have been sending to the clergy of Vienna letters full of complaints and despair about the calamities they see in store for them. It seems nearly all the clubs, whose office it is to elect the deputies for the Cortes, have insisted that their representatives shall engage to vote for the exile of those of the clergy (the regular) who are members of the religious order and under its vows, the suppression of all nunneries, and the confiscation of all church landed property, granting, by way of indemnity, to the secular clergy fixed salaries paid by the state. The ministers, too, they represent to be not opposed to the proceeding. The republican candidate, the Marquis of Albaida, had been elected at Palmera. The jury almost unanimously acquitted the editors of the *Europa* for the alleged libel on the royal family, which that paper had published the day after the Queen Mother's exile; this verdict being the fourth that has been recently given in favour of the liberty of the press.

##### DENMARK.

The Danish Executive has put an end to the Diet. A proclamation and address, signed by the King and the Minister Oersted, were read to the Chambers on the 20th October, dissolving the Volksthing, and of course putting an end to the session. The King reproaches the representatives with systematic opposition, carried on without any show of deference for his wishes; rebukes them for expressing any opinions about the Government or the Governors of the Duchies, and for declaring their want of confidence in the present Danish Ministers. Not having renounced all hope of effecting an agreement with a Diet, however, he summons the people to send fresh representatives. In the decree ordering the new elections, the King denounces the Liberal party for the "shameful use" it has made of the press and the right of meeting—"privileges granted" by himself; and plainly enjoins spiritual and civil officials, "especially our spiritual officials," under penalties, "to support the views of the Government to the utmost of their abilities."

##### AMERICA.

Nothing further had been heard of the Arctic or any of her unfortunate passengers. Captain Luce has

published a narrative of the wreck, in a letter to Mr. Collins, the owner of the vessel. It substantially confirms the previous accounts; but it brings into strong relief the unworthy conduct of the crew and many of the gentlemen on board, and displays the ladies in the light of bravely meeting an inevitable fate. Captain Luce sank with the ship, bearing his little son in his arms; he rose and sank again; the second time part of the paddle-box came leaping to the surface—it struck and killed the boy, but it afforded a raft of safety to the father. The excitement which was produced in New York by the arrival of Captain Luce, had in a great degree subsided. A proposition had actually been made by the City Council of New York to give Captain Luce a public reception, and voted 500 dols. for the purpose. Captain Luce, however, with greater propriety, wrote a letter to one of the aldermen, requesting that no proceedings of the kind proposed might be taken by the Common Council. It is believed that the District Attorney of the United States will cause a large number of the crew of the Arctic to be brought to trial, under an indictment for mutiny.

Large shipments of corn for England have been made at New York.

Though the accounts of commercial affairs in the United States are more favourable generally, there have been additional stoppages of large firms. The directors of one of the railroads, had decided to trace the fraudulent stock issued by Crane before the opening of the transfer books, and to hold it in abeyance until some decisive legislative, judicial, or other action has been had in the matter. A defalcation of £100,000 had been discovered in the Ocean Bank.

Similar intelligence to that furnished by Dr. Rae, respecting the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York, from Sir George Simpson, and created the greatest sympathy. We read in the *Morning Chronicle*—An assertion having gained circulation, to the effect that the American expedition under Lieut. Kane has been heard of this year, it is necessary to state that such is not the fact. The letter of Dr. Hayes (who is attached to that expedition), which appears in the columns of a contemporary, bears the wrong date of 1854 instead of 1853. It was written in July of last year, from Baffin's Bay, a few weeks only after leaving New York. The expedition has passed one winter already in the far north, beyond the reach of communication. It is understood that should Lieut. Kane not return this season, the American government will take up the matter, and probably despatch screw propellers to his assistance.

It is reported that a commercial treaty is under negotiation between the United States and Santa Anna.

A vessel, supposed to be a slaver, had been seized at New York.

In the Quebec Parliament, on the 26th ult., the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill was carried by a majority of 93 to 15.

The seventh anniversary of the formation of the Mormon City, at Salt Lake, was celebrated on the 27th July. A great number of teams had been sent out to meet the emigrants, amongst whom was a large body of Chinese, Englishmen, Danes, &c.

Slight disturbances had occurred at Havana, arising out of an official funeral given to the body of the individual who captured General Lopez, and who had been assassinated. Sugar and molasses had advanced.

Advices from New Orleans reported the defeat of the Mexican revolutionists, who had been driven from Mexico across the Rio Grande.

Millions of men in America (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) rejoice when they hear that the Cossack has had to give way to the Anglo-Saxon. But the spirit of gain and enterprise predominates so much over everything else in America, that it is chiefly through the eyes of commerce that we look upon events and results in connexion with the eastern war. The friends of the English government in the United States, or rather those Americans, who have the strongest English sympathies and affinities (and they are our independent, conservative class, chiefly), do not disguise the satisfaction they feel in learning that some atonement has been made in the Crimea for the alleged inefficiency, delay, or duplicity, of English councils.

The *Times* correspondent at New York finds time to send a little political information relative to the next Congress:—"My predictions concerning the effect of the Nebraska Bill upon Northern politics have been more than fulfilled. Of 70 members thus far elected from the Free States, only ten are friends of the Administration; and on these ten, five are opposed to the Nebraska Bill. Pennsylvania, which sent to the present Congress 16 Democrats to 9 Whigs, has just elected 20 Opposition members to 5 Administration. From Ohio the Democrats have in this Congress 12 members out of 21; in the next they will have none. Wherever the fusion between Whigs and Free-soilers has taken place, they have carried their candidates by immense majorities. The Administration has only succeeded in Northern States, or districts where no such union has been made. Enough is known of the next Congress to form some idea of its probable complexion; 86 members are elected, 67 of whom are of the opposition. Of the 148 to be elected, 74 are to be chosen from Slave States and 74 from Free. The members from the Slave States will be principally Democrats, and probably all supporters of the Nebraska Bill. It is not improbable that every member from the Free States will be in Opposition. The Anti-Slavery element in the Lower House will be proportionally greater than it has ever been since the adoption of the Constitution; but the strong Pro-Slavery constitution of the Senate will prevent any legislation on the subject. Thus, American politics continue to move steadily and rapidly towards sectionalism. But the Northern party is weak from its very strength,



and also from the great diversity of interests which it represents; and a reaction may be looked for, speedy in proportion to the magnitude of the Northern party."

The American Government is reported to have obtained Samana, in the republic of San Domingo, on the island of Hayti. Commenting upon this, the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, after stating that the strip of ceded land is within the limits of the territory to which the Black Emperor of Hayti lays claim, proceeds in this strain—"The conquest of the West Indies is embraced in that plan of general expansion of which the annexation of Arresonia and the Sandwich Islands has been almost officially proclaimed a part. The acquisition of Samana indicates a purpose of commencement of active operations against Porto Rico, of which it is almost in sight. The securing of the latter island would facilitate the purchase or seizure of Cuba. The Senate will doubtless confirm the action of the Secretary of State in this instance." The acquisition and its consequences, however, appear to be exaggerated. The bay at present affords what the United States have for some time sought in that quarter—a coaling station; and it is held on a tenure resembling that by which for several years the same Government had a station in the island of Minorca, under the crown of Spain.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Thomas Francis Meagher proposes to migrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived at Paris en route for Rome.

Lord Brougham, after a short visit to the French capital, arrived at Cannes a few days since, in good health and elastic spirits.

Lord Haddo is still staying at Alexandria: the Viceroy liberally providing him with whatever he needs.

The shares in the Namaqualand copper-mines, in the Cape colony, advanced in value in a few days from 5s. to £10.

There is great terror among the labouring population of Egypt, as there are fresh demands on the Viceroy for soldiers to serve Turkey, and the Viceroy seizes on whom he pleases.

The cholera is raging fearfully at Corunna, and the miseries of the poor are increased by the flight of the rich and the officials—the Governor himself fled. On the 22nd, the streets were deserted, the houses closed, and the dead lay unburied.

Said Pasha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, looks into everything himself: finding that the captain of the steamer Paid Gehaad can neither read nor write, he has ordered the captain and most of his fellow officers to be dismissed. The late Pasha never saw the steamer, which had cost him £150,000.

A letter from Rome states, that the bishops invited by the Holy Father to take part in the conferences, of which the result is to be the proclamation of the new dogma of the immaculate conception, were expected at Rome in the early part of November. Their number does not exceed thirty.

Twelve young Egyptians, belonging to the army, have arrived in Paris. They have been sent by the Viceroy, under the direction of a colonel, to follow the manoeuvres of the Foot Chasseurs, a corps of which Said Pasha is anxious to introduce into his army. They are to be attached to the second battalion, in garrison at Vincennes.

At one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Gould, announcing the discovery of a thirty-first little planet, on the 1st of September, by Mr. Ferguson, at the National Observatory of Washington. The new planet is about equal in brilliancy to Egeria.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the Candia, recently arrived home with the Indian mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, returned from transportation. He arrived from Australia via Madras. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he purposed visiting some part of Italy.

The Royal Danish Railway, from Tonnung to Flensburg, forty miles, where it joins the Kiel and Altona line, on the direct route to Hamburg, was opened by the King last week. The occasion was celebrated with great éclat. Mr. Peto, M.P., and his English coadjutors in forming the line, gave the King a dinner, at Tonnung, on board the Cygnus; and the King made Mr. Peto a Knight Commander of the Dannebrog—the highest honour he could bestow. Next day the King gave a banquet, at Flensburg, to the principal inhabitants and to the English.

The railway from Lyons to the Mediterranean is yet incomplete between Lyons and Valence: it is of great importance that it should be quickly finished, in order that soldiers and military stores may be expeditiously conveyed Southward. The Minister of Public Works has recently gone over the line, and urged the contractors to hasten their completion, appealing to their patriotism: the appeal has been successful, and every exertion will be used to place the line at the disposal of Government by February next: 10,000 men have been sent to work, instead of 5,000, in forming the permanent way.

Madrid has a "new police" in imitation of our London force; but it seems a bad imitation. It acts—or walks—only by day; has no set "beats"; is armed with a useless stick and a cutlass; has a half-strangled look from a high coat-collar; and excites more ridicule than fear. At night the Spanish "old Charley" is still supreme, with a harpoon and a lantern. The Civil Governor of the city has recently been making wholesale seizures of bad characters in particular quarters: he operates at night, supported by National Guards and Municipal Guards, on horse and foot.

The *Sydney Argus* contains a letter from Mr. Stonor,

whose appointment as a judge in Australia had been cancelled. "I shall return to England," he says, "trusting to convince the Home Government of the injustice done to me. As regards the colony I have no complaint to make. I have met in almost every quarter the most marked sympathy and consideration, and pressing requests to take my place at the bar. No false pride prevents my compliance with the latter; private reasons alone have led me to the resolution which I have taken. On the earliest possible moment I shall leave the colony, grieved and mortified beyond expression to have been the cause of so much trouble and turmoil, and truly grateful for the sympathy and kindness which I have experienced."

#### ALTERED VIEWS OF THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Morison, dated Hong Kong, July 21st, the Rev. Dr. Legge says he is reluctantly obliged to modify his favourable views of the religious opinions of the Chinese insurgents:—"Two points seem to be established—first, that the religion of the insurgents is running into a wild and blasphemous fanaticism,—and, second, that they have assumed an attitude of determined hostility to all foreigners. Several new publications have been brought from Nankin by the most recent visitors, which contrast with those obtained by the Hermes in April last year, as darkness does with light. Not only does the Eastern King personate the Holy Ghost, but I understand the Western King personates our Saviour, and the general contents of the book are, it is said, exceedingly mean and disgusting. Objective truths from any other source, propounded as Divine revelations, are to be traced to madness, delusion, imposture, disease, or the devil. We now see to what ungodliness they have grown in that vast assembly of men at Nankin. But now, while such blasphemous errors are published, the Bible—the Word of God—without note or comment, continues to be issued. This is strange. Plainly, it seems to me, there are two parties in the camp, not openly opposing each other, but pursuing different and conflicting courses. Perhaps Hung Sau-Huen, a dreamer, but sincere, the originating spirit of the movement, but now a recluse, is still there, a puppet in the hands of his selfish and ambitious chiefs, but permitted so far to have his own way—publishing the Scriptures, while they are engrossing the management of affairs, and send out their own proclamations, and are intending by-and-by to cast him altogether aside."

"The hostility manifested by the chiefs to all foreigners is very much to be deplored. They have a Divine commission, they say, first to destroy the Tartars, and then all other peoples, who will not submit to their leader, as the God-appointed Lord of all the world. The general welcome given to the visitors in the Hermes, as brethren, seemed to indicate the subjection of Chinese prejudice and hostility to foreigners; but I could bear being disappointed in that hope. Those other considerations might have come in to check the outflowing of the feelings prompted by their new principles; but they are vain-glory and fanaticism, which seem to influence their conduct. To themselves the declaration of universal enmity can only be disastrous."

On the 3rd of August, Dr. Legge thus writes:—"The state of this poor country becomes more and more distracted and miserable. Many families have come here (to Hong Kong) from Canton; and one advantage flows to them from their taking refuge here, they have an opportunity of hearing the Gospel. The Sabbath before last I had a large company of ladies and their attendants present at my Bible class for women and girls. They behaved with much decorum and attention. Their leader, an elderly lady, was very intelligent, and could read well. She declared that 'the doctrine was good.' Poor things! their feet were deplorably small, and some of them had to be carried home on the backs of their attendants, women of course."

#### THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The proposed measure for the promotion of education in India, and the encouragement it is likely to afford to idolatry in that country, has been the subject of considerable correspondence in the *Leeds Mercury*. In reply to the letter of Mr. Baines, already noticed, a communication has been published from the Rev. Mr. Arthur, one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in which he concludes that Mr. Baines must have overlooked two points which he thinks may be urged in defence of the grants; first, that they are not to support the schools wholly, or to form part of the regular funds in support of teachers, but are to be grants *in aid*, and, therefore, appealing to the self-helping principle: secondly, that they will be made only to such schools as adopt approved school-books. As to the ordinary schools, Mr. Arthur thinks, that, by means of a little stratagem and bribery, the Hindoos may be outwitted, and their schools be got under the management of the missionaries. He deems it "unnecessary to argue, theoretically," since "the experiment has been long, largely, and fairly tried in Ceylon, where," he affirms, "idolatry has reaped no advantage from the system of Government grants to schools, while the American and English Christians cheerfully and strongly testify, that the cause of Christianity and the general improvement of the people have been materially promoted." Mr. Arthur affirms also, that "the experiments tried by the late Mr. Thomason, Governor of the North-West provinces, are sufficient to vindicate the tendency of the plan."

In a second letter, Mr. Sugden, late a missionary in India, replied to Mr. Arthur. He adverts to the undeniable fact, that, hitherto, while the government

schools in India have proved a failure, the missionary schools unconnected with government have been rapidly gaining ground. At the same time, the existing native schools unconnected alike with government and with missions, show, Mr. Sugden remarks, "what the people can do when they are disposed, and what they are gradually becoming more disposed to do." In proof of the progressive character of Free Education in India, he cites the testimony of a Hindoo gentleman, himself a heathen, M. Vencatarayaloo Naidoo, who, as chairman of the first annual meeting of a school in Madras, three years ago, said:—"It is an undeniable fact, that Education is making rapid strides, both at the presidency and in the Mofussil (country); and as the missionaries and other European gentlemen who are well disposed towards India, were the first that sowed the seeds the fruits of which we are now reaping, we must feel grateful to them for their kindness, whatever may be their views in point of religion." Mr. Sugden contends, it depends entirely upon the influences under which a school is conducted, whether you do good or evil by increasing its power.

If "Grants in aid," however expended, and however raising "the character of a school higher than it would otherwise be," are given to schools which teach all kinds of religious error, you multiply the power of doing evil in a greater ratio than that of doing good. Mr. Arthur well knows that the "grants in aid" will give new life to educational operations deeply imbued with Mariolatry, Mahomedanism, abominable idolatries, and doctrines of devils. He knows, that, while diffusing valuable secular knowledge, and, to a certain extent, undermining idolatrous outworks, they would only strengthen and rivet some existing systems of error.

Mr. Arthur's letter, in Mr. Sugden's judgment, "is calculated to blind the public to the fact, that the new scheme will allow itself to be harnessed to Romanism, Atheism, Buddhism, and every form of idolatry;" and Mr. Arthur is challenged to produce from among all his brother missionaries, Scotch, American, German, or English, one who will dare assert that the scheme will not act as a support to the prevailing systems, especially Infidelity and Romanism. The "Grants in Aid" are to come to all, and "the Wesleyan mission will have the proud distinction of being aided in its educational operations by a scheme which will do more to strengthen Jesuitry and Heathenism than the society has ever done to weaken them."

The Rev. Mr. Arthur has replied to Mr. Edward Baines, in the *Leeds Mercury*, re-affirming his opinion, that Hindooism will not be benefited by the Government measure, "because it is incapable of deriving support from the spread of European knowledge."

"If either Brahmins or Jesuits accept the aid of the new plan, their teaching will be less purely Braminical or Jesuitic." Mr. Arthur adds, that he has written, not in his official capacity, but "purely in a personal one, without any official consultation or cognizance."

A letter from the Rev. W. Clarkson, missionary in India, has also been published in which he strongly supports the views advocated by Mr. Baines, and states that in the firm stand taken by the missionaries connected with the London Missionary Baptist Societies, "they will be joined, if not by others, by many of their American brethren." He points out that the Local Board or Committee will, in most small places, be entirely heathen, consisting of the most influential persons—pundits, merchants, and native government officials, whose whole support will, of course, be rendered to that school which upholds their own religion.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, held at the Mission-house, Blomfield-street, on the 10th of October, the following resolution was passed:—

Read printed address to the Directors, dated "Leeds, October 4, 1854," from E. Baines, Esq., on the New Measure of Government Education in India: whereupon it was

"Resolved,—That the Directors take the present occasion of stating, that it is their intention to adhere to their invariable practice, viz., neither to accept nor to administer government grants in support of their schools, (such schools being essentially religious,) nor for any other branch of missionary operations."

"This resolution was confirmed at the meeting of the Board of Directors on the 23rd of October; and it will be sent, according to the practice of the society, to all the District Committees of the London Missionary Society in India, in order to be made known to the missionaries."

#### MISSIONARIES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following extracts from the journals of the Agents of the Soldiers' Friend Society will interest our readers. Mr. Fellows, from Galata, writes, August 31, 1854:—

In presenting the report of my labours for the current month, I desire thankfully to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in preserving my health and strength amid so much contagion and death. Cholera is still prevalent, and many of the cases are very malignant. Hitherto the worst cases have been among the inhabitants, who will persist in eating unripe fruit. Scarcely a day passes but the ear catches more than once the doleful sounds of the funeral dirge, which is chanted by a number of priests, who are dressed in sacerdotal vestments and—taper in hand—precede the corpse from the house of the deceased to its last resting-place. The majority of those who fall victims to the dreadful pestilence are hearty and hale—the robust and the bold; a few hours, generally four or five, and they are numbered with the dead. The captain of the Elgin transport informed me of the death of a captain, who, on the evening of the day before he was buried, was engaged rowing round several ships, inviting the captains to dine with him on the morrow; instead of meeting his friends, he met his God! Surely those who are in the midst of the scenes may exclaim "in the midst of life we are in death." To be preserved in and through all this is a blessing one cannot too highly prize; but I feel the debt of gratitude is considerably increased by health and strength being given me to traverse the streets of this city in quest of those to whom I am sent.



As I informed you in my last, I have been engaged visiting those soldiers who are brought here on business or pleasure. In order to do this, I have to walk the streets and converse with them. The number thus met is considerable, and the conversations are longer and more private than in the barracks; and I think the impressions made are deeper and more abiding. In some cases, I have been able to lead them from a low "grog-shop" to my lodgings, and there hold long conversations with them concerning their immortal souls. I scarcely remember meeting the same person twice; therefore every visit thus made may be fairly taken as so many individuals brought under the sound of "the Gospel of Grace," and furnished with one or more tracts, containing some portion of truth illustrated and enforced. I have not yet met with a man who has either refused to listen to my instruction, or to accept of the "little messenger of mercy," although many have told me they were "Irish" and "Catholics." After saying a few words to an Irishman belonging to one of the regiments, I offered him a tract; he said, "Well, Sir, I'll take it, though I don't belong to your church. I should be ashamed to return, I should not be a man to do so; I'll read it, and thank you for it." While thus engaged on the 28th, I met a sergeant belonging to the 46th, who recognised me. He had then returned from the funeral of a comrade who, like many other poor fellows, received but short notice to quit this transitory scene, and enter upon the realities of an eternal world. I spoke to him of the uncertainty of life, and the preparation needed for entering into the presence of a just and holy God. He listened very attentively to all I said, and then gave me a kind of invitation to visit him in the barracks at Seaboard. I promised to give him a call. Mr. Thompson, the Presbyterian missionary, gave me a number of French tracts; many of them are short discourses by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. These I have distributed as opportunity offered to the French soldiers I have met with. The very polite manner in which they received them was pleasing.

In addition to street visitation, which I think from the success I have met with highly important, I have been enabled to visit some hundreds of my countrymen. Hearing that the steam-ship *Aron* had arrived from England, having on board the 46th and 63rd, and that brother Selson was going on board to distribute Testaments, I went with him. We found upwards of 1,300 men, and all in good health. We distributed 400 Testaments, for which they were thankful. The majority of the men were from Ireland, many were Roman Catholics, yet they all, with one or two exceptions, gladly received them. The remainder were from Windsor. I then presented tracts—"The Sentinel at Windsor Castle," one of ours, was in great request. Others were as anxious to obtain "How do I know that the Bible is true?" On receiving it, many exclaimed, "That's what I often thought." "Well," said another, "I will read this," &c. &c. Having got through this business without the least interruption, I was surrounded by a densely packed circle of men, who listened to me while I spoke to them of that Word which had been so freely distributed among them. I heard that some troops had been landed at a small village a few miles up the Bosphorus. I determined to make an attempt to reach them. I accepted an invitation to go into the barracks yard. There are about 300 of the Scots Greys, and some 200 of the Horse Artillery. I distributed tracts and held many interesting conversations with the men. "I wish," said one, "you would come every day, it is like being shut out from the world, nothing to see, nothing to read, nothing to do." The tract published by Lieut. Blackmore, R.N., and written by an Artillery officer, were well received by the Artillery now lying here. I also distributed a number among the Artillery just arrived from Woolwich by the Australian. At the request of brother Ray I have applied for and obtained a case of Testaments from the Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Society kindly undertook to pack and send them free of expense to us.

Mr. Hay, from Varna, writes, Sept. 24th, 1864:—

Since my last to you, many have been the deliverances I have been favoured with from a merciful and gracious God. This place still continues to be the scene of awe and terror. Many of our brave troops are still being carried to their graves. I trust the Lord will show in that day of final account, that I have not laboured in vain nor exposed myself to dangers, hardships, disease, and death—deprived myself of all family and social comforts—without his crowning my efforts, to snatch the souls of poor soldiers from eternal burnings, with his Divine blessing. I am thankful to inform you that I am well received by the men, and am enabled to speak freely to them, and they listen with great attention and respect. They often meet me and invite me to their tents, and express their regret that my many engagements prevent my visiting them oftener. It is a pleasing fact, that notwithstanding the varied engagements of the troops here, some on guard, some on fatigue party either to Varna, the hospital, or employed in the encampment (for they are generally engaged in some way), that from the numerous invitations I receive, and the courtesy with which they treat me, that they are not tired of me or my instructions. A few days since, a private came to my lodgings, and said he had read the tracts I gave him at a place about sixteen miles from here. He told me that he was convinced that he was a great sinner, that he felt very unhappy, that he often went and sat under a hedge and wept on account of his sins. His inquiry was, "What can be done?" I read to him Romans x. 9, and similar Scriptures, to which he gave very serious and grateful attention. He appeared to receive some consolation from the portions read to him. I have often visited him in his tent; I gave him a Bible, hymn-book, &c., &c. I have every reason to believe that the books given to him are read with deep interest and desire to profit. As a proof of his sincerity and desire to live the Christian character, I narrate the following. I met him with many others on the quay waiting for their passage. He informed me that since he had last met with me, he had been very unhappy, because of what he considered an impropriety in his conduct. One of the men, he said, had told an untruth about him in a joke, and endeavoured to make it appear as truth, and still persisted in it, although aware that it grieved him much. "In the moment of irritation, I lifted my hand and struck him. I was immediately convinced I had done wrong. I expressed my sorrow, and requested his pardon, which was willingly given; we shook hands and were again friends." We have at Varna about 2,000 men, including sick and convalescent. The main army left this on the 5th, and those now in Varna will leave for the Crimea or Scutari as soon

as possible before the cold weather, so that I hope, if the Lord will, to be at Constantinople the next time I write. I shall leave Varna with regret, as I have a Bible-meeting in the tent of one of the pay-sergeants. I am happy to inform you that it is an interesting meeting, and that the sergeant professes to have received much comfort from it.

#### THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY LIBEL CASE.

REV. DR. TIDMAN, v. REV. R. AINSLIE.

The cross-examination of Dr. Tidman, simply mentioned in our last, though occupying a whole day, failed to elicit any obvious result. The witness having repeatedly replied to questions of detail, "I do not recollect,"—"I really have no recollection"—and the cross-examining counsel pressing the questions thus answered, Sergeant Wilkins objected that it was being attempted to get up a *non mi recordor* case—which the opposing counsel disclaimed; and Dr. Tidman's assurance that he could not charge his memory with circumstances and remarks of five or ten years since, but gave his honest impression of what took place, appeared to be received in good faith. When asked who wrote the "Brief Statement of Facts," he appealed to the arbitrator as to whether he must answer the question; and being told that he must, he said:—

The person who wrote the manuscript of the "Brief Statement of Facts," as it is, was Mr. Prout. Dr. Archer wrote the original statement, and it was altered and amplified by the committee. I suggested alterations. I supplied the letters addressed to myself. I beg to say that I have an action hanging over me as the alleged author of this pamphlet.

The Arbitrator.—Then, you are now giving very good evidence in favour of yourself in that action.

Mr. Hawkins.—I am not putting those questions in reference to any other action.

Witness.—I acted in reference to that pamphlet ministerially, as secretary. I entirely approve of it, but have no responsibility, as I acted under the direction of the board. I saw a letter written by the defendant to Dr. Campbell, which was subsequently published in the *British Banner*. I had nothing to do with the publication of that letter.

The Rev. Mr. Prout, as Home Secretary to the Society, produced the Greenwich correspondence, which had come into his possession as the successor of Mr. Freeman, and about which he had spoken to Mr. Davies in the beginning of 1849; and a copy of the alleged Wellingborough letter, which Stacey gave him about the 24th or 26th of December, 1850. On the 27th, Mr. Davies called at the Mission-house—and then followed the interview of which Dr. Tidman had given an account, and from which Mr. Prout's narration varied very little. On the same day, he (Mr. Prout) wrote the following note to Mr. Davies, with the copy of the letter:—

Mission-house, Dec. 27, 1850.

Dear Sir,—As you did not appear to have any distinct impression of the letter to Mrs. D. to which we referred this morning, and as in consequence you may be unable to account for the insufferable loathing with which we read it, I think it right to send you a copy, though I confess it has been no slight exertion of self-denial on my part to make one.

Rev. E. Davies.

E. Prout.

Mr. Davies, never, to my recollection, denied the authorship of the Wellingborough letter to me. After I had sent him the copy of the letter Mr. Davies came to my office and asked for a copy of the letter. I told him I had sent it by post, and expressed the pain which I had felt in making the copy. He immediately said he did not mean the letter to his wife, but the Greenwich letter, and appeared a good deal annoyed at this copy having been sent by the post. I said I would permit him to take a copy of it, and he took it into the waiting-room as if to do so, and subsequently returned it to me.

Some correspondence between Mrs. Davies and Mr. Prout was then put in. In a letter dated the 16th of September, she demanded to know what was the mysterious letter to which Mr. Prout had referred, in a cruel, vindictive, and persecuting spirit; to which he replied on the 19th that her husband had a copy of the letter. Mrs. Davies again wrote on the 27th of November, denying that the offensive document transmitted by post had ever been written by Mr. Davies to her, and stating that if redress were not afforded by him she would appeal to the hearts of the Christian wives of the country. On the 24th of September she wrote, asking, "assuming the document sent by post to be true, how Mr. Prout had come to copy a wife's letter from her husband," and demanding the copy of the original. This letter did not reach Mr. Prout's hands, and on the 9th of October she wrote, that as he had not answered her letter of the 24th of September, he had laid himself open to the charges of having fabricated the document. This letter, also, did not come to hand, but copies of both came subsequently, enclosed by her in a letter of the 8th of December, to which Mr. Prout replied, expressing his willingness to trace the missing letters, and requesting to learn where they had been posted, information which Mrs. Davies then afforded him. Under cross-examination the witness said:—

The "Brief Statement of Facts" was prepared by the committee. I had nothing to do with it except officially. Dr. Tidman supplied the extracts from the correspondence. I wrote a letter signed "Scrutator," in the *British Banner* on the 7th of December, 1853. [The letter was then put in evidence. It stated that five months had been allowed to elapse since the charge against Mr. Davies had been made, without any attempt to take legal proceedings, and that it was not until Mr. Ainslie had taken advantage of the May meetings to circulate his "Defence of the Innocent" that legal proceedings were threatened, so as to preclude the directors of the society from making any reply to the pamphlet.] There is an article in the same number of the paper headed "Collusion and Conspiracy Extraordinary." I wrote a portion of that article. I did not write the heading, or see it until I read it in the paper. I circulated 1,000 copies of the paper, far and wide. I ordered the papers before I saw the heading. I shall pay for the papers myself or from the contributions

of friends who may sympathise in my views. I do not include amongst these Dr. Tidman. I include some of the members of the Mission-house. I ordered copies of the paper to be sent to certain persons who had signed a paper expressing their belief that Mr. Davies was innocent, but to no other members of Mr. Davies's congregation. I have no doubt that Dr. Tidman knew of these papers being circulated. I went down to Wellingborough station. No one sent me there. I wrote part of an article in the *Banner* of the 21st of December, 1853. I caused 1,000 copies of that number to be circulated.

Re-examined.—With none of these articles had Dr. Tidman anything to do, and with the exception of the letter signed "Scrutator," which I read to him, he had not seen them before publication. These publications were answers provoked by the previous publications of Mr. Ainslie. Both referred to my visit to Wellingborough. It was in answer to the certificates obtained from the post-mistress, and from Mr. Beale, at Wellingborough, and published by Mr. Ainslie, that I wrote those articles. Before our communication about the letter, I had always been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Davies. I did not produce the Wellingborough letter during our interview, because he did not ask for it. He did not manifest any indignation at the charge. Mr. Gamble, a minister (of Clapton), told me that Dr. Massie had stated at a party at Mr. Snow's, the publisher, of Paternoster-row, that I had opened and copied a letter addressed by Davies to his wife. I said I would not say anything on the subject, let him come up and hear what Dr. Tidman had to say. He did so, and Dr. Tidman having explained all the circumstances, I wrote to Mr. Snow, asking him to request Dr. Massie to meet me before the same party, at his house, that I might meet the charge. After some correspondence, Dr. Massie did so, and stated that he had not imputed that I had opened the letter, but his impression from what Mr. Davies had said was, that a letter which had been written to his wife, had been intercepted and copied—not that it was a fabrication, or anything of that kind. This was at the end of February, or early in March, two months after Mr. Davies had received the copy of the letter.

To these statements Mr. Prout subsequently added, that he wished to say, that the numbers of the *British Banner*, alluded to in his evidence, had been purchased and circulated by him, on whom rested the responsibility. The directors of the society were perfectly clear of the matter.

The Wellingborough witnesses were next examined. First, Mr. Beale deposed to Mr. and Mrs. Davies having gone to his house in August, 1852, to convince him that he (Davies) had slept there on a certain night in 1845,—which he so entirely succeeded in doing that Mr. Beale wrote an attestation of the fact, as from his own memory, and drew up a document for signature by the postmistress—to the effect that there was no delivery of letters at Wellingborough on a Monday morning: "from London," he should have said, but omitted those words in the hurry of writing.

Mrs. Beale was not present during the conversation. When contradictory statements were subsequently afloat in the town, Mrs. Beale said, "Well, I told Mrs. Davies I could not perfectly recollect Mr. Davies having been there." I subsequently took the pamphlet to Mr. Keep. When he returned it to me he said, "I am sorry to see you have made such a statement. Mrs. Keep perfectly recollects his having slept at her house." I said, "Well, it is eight years ago, but with my perfect recollection of Mr. Davies—of his being with my own minister—even of what he partook of for supper, and his own perfect recollection of the house and grounds, I was led to make the statement." I then wrote to Mr. Ainslie, stating what I had heard, and that after what I had heard, I most likely had been mistaken in what I stated relative to Mr. Davies sleeping at my house. [Some correspondence was then put in, in which the witness corrected the error into which he had fallen, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Davies could not have slept at his house on the occasion in question.]

The cross-examination of this witness, as reported in the *Daily News*, is a curiosity in many respects:—

Cross-examined by Mr. James: I had not seen Mr. Davies between 1845 and 1852. A great many ministers stay at my house. No one but a half-blind man could mistake my house for Mr. Keep's. I have no perfect recollection of having seen Mr. Davies on the Saturday. I believe I did not, but I should not like to swear I did not. I believe he supped with me on the Sabbath. Mr. Reynolds, our minister, was present. There are three chapels at Wellingborough, so that people can "jump Jim Crow" from one to the other.

Mr. James: I really don't know the meaning of that.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins: He means that people can go from one chapel to another.

Witness: That is exactly it, sir.

Mr. James: Then you do not mean that they "jump Jim Crow" in the Chapel?

Witness: No; but they "wheel about and turn about."

Mr. James: That is, they can go from one minister, if they don't like him, to another. Well, that is independence. Did he go to your chapel?

Witness: No; I went to his.

Mr. James: Oh, then you "jumped Jim Crow." (Laughter.)

Witness: My chapel was shut, for there was a collection at the other.

Mr. James: Oh, then, when there is a collection at one chapel, the two others are shut up?

Witness: Yes. All is quite voluntary, sir.

Mr. James: Quite. You must go to one when no other is open! (Laughter.)

Witness: Mr. Davies preached at the chapel on Sunday and supped at my house. I saw him several times on the Monday. There was a public meeting on Monday, of which Mr. Davies attended and spoke. My impression is that Mr. Davies did come home to my house on the Monday evening, but I cannot swear to it. In 1845 Mr. Beale's sister was ill in the house. She slept in quite a different part of the house from that Mr. Davies said he had occupied. But from the statements I have since heard from parties whom I believe to be truthful, that I would now write the same thing that I did then. I saw Mr. Prout before November 28th, 1853. He called on me in company with Mr. Thomas, the minister. Until I heard that Mr. Davies had slept at Mr. Keep's, I thought he had slept at Mr. Reynolds'. That was after Mrs. Beale's, and my own impression was shaken as to his having made our house his home. This impression was



derived from seeing him so much with Mr. Reynolds, and from something that passed between Mrs. Beale and Miss Reynolds. Mr. Prout, when he called on me, said he had seen Mrs. Keep, who was perfectly positive that Mr. Davies had slept at her house, and that the servants, and a lady who was there, fully remembered his being their guest—not mine. I replied that what I had heard had changed my impression. The object of Mr. Prout's visit was to get what I then stated in writing, and I wrote to him on the 23rd of November. That did not satisfy him, and he came to me again on the 2nd of December. He said I had omitted one or two points in the conversation—one was Mrs. Beale's statement to Mr. or Mrs. Davies, whichever it might be, that she did not recollect Mr. Davies having slept there. I did not read the article in the *Banner* of the 1st of December. (The copy of the paper containing the article admitted by Mr. Prout to have been written by him was handed to the witness.) I did not read that article. I am sorry that paper could have emanated from any religious body.

Mr. James (reading from the article): Did you state to Mr. Prout that you had been tampered and imposed upon by Mr. Davies?

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins objected to the question as irrelevant.

The Learned Arbitrator held that the question should not be put.

Mr. James would then put it in this way—that the witness should state all he had said to Mr. Prout.

Witness: There was no tampering whatever. I believe Mr. Davies, as far as I could observe, was as anxious that I should state all that was true as I was that I should do so. Mr. Davies had nothing to do with the post-mistress's certificate beyond receiving it. The post-mistress did not, I am sure, read it. She signed it on my stating the contents to her. Mr. Davies did not obtain it. I suggested doing so to enable him to disprove a charge.

Re-examined: Most decidedly Mr. Davies's positiveness as regarded his sleeping at our house induced me to sign the statement. Mr. Keep's house is in the heart of the town. My house is at the top of the town. On one of the nights at our house Mr. Davies had bread and milk for supper. We all had bread and milk from our own cow. On the 17th of December, 1853, I wrote to Mr. Ainslie: "I am much surprised that Mr. Davies should persist in stating that he slept at my house after it had been so clearly proved to be a mistake. I have been induced to write the above in consequence of what appeared in the *Nonconformist*." I also afterwards wrote to Mr. Ainslie to request that Mr. Davies would come down and see Mr. Keep's house.

The Rev. J. Moore, Missionary to Tahiti, who had been Mr. Davies' colleague on the visit to Wellingborough, denied that he had lodged, or even visited at Mr. Keep's, so as to have been mistaken for Mr. Davies.

At the request of Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Davies was called into court, and placed beside Mr. Moore. William Smith and Sarah Wooding, Mrs. Keep's servants, identified the latter as having slept at their mistress's on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and proved their recollection by a number of circumstances. Mrs. Keep, and Mrs. Drayton, her visitor, spoke positively to the same effect. Mr. and Mrs. Helyer, relatives of the young lady to whom the Greenwich letter was addressed, were next examined. It appeared in cross-examination that Mr. Foreman, for whom Mr. Davies was said to be seeking a wife, had lived as shopman a few doors from Mrs. Helyer's, and had been intimate with her niece from boyhood. Mrs. Helyer said:—

On the evening of Monday, in July, 1848, I remember her (Miss Smith) coming home from Hurwich. On the afternoon of the following Wednesday, Mr. Davies called on us. He took tea with us, after calling on Mr. Lowe and Mr. Kershaw. They are partners. He took a walk with my husband, and afterwards sat for a short time in the parlour conversing with me and Miss Smith. He said he was disappointed he had not had an opportunity of walking alone with Miss Smith; but another day he hoped to have an opportunity of doing so. I said "she was not allowed to walk with strangers;" and he replied, "he was not a stranger, he was a married man." He produced a pair of dark green kid gloves, which he presented to her. She threw them from her, and was much surprised at such a liberty. I expressed my surprise, and stated if she wanted gloves I could buy them for her, or anything else. He left about 8 o'clock that evening. On the Friday morning I received a letter from him, which I showed to my husband. We took the letter to Mr. Foreman at the Mission-house, and by his advice my husband wrote to Mr. Davies, to which he received a reply. On the 30th of December, 1850, Mr. Davies and two other persons came to our house. They came, as I understood, to alter my opinion of Mr. Davies—to make me recollect what I had written about Mr. Davies—that they were starving, and that one word from me would rescue them from all their difficulties. I said I could not do so. I said in Mr. Davies' presence "that no man had a more devilish idea towards a young woman than he had towards her." I was very angry. He came forward to the counter, and said I was quite mistaken, that he was looking out for a wife for Mr. Foreman. I told him that was his plea or excuse, for nothing of the kind had been thought of. I had the young lady brought down, and one of the gentlemen asked her if Mr. Davies had on the journey said anything to her about wishing her to be the wife of Mr. Foreman, and she replied "not a word about it in her hearing." I received a letter afterwards from Mrs. Davies, which I gave to Mr. Morley. The object of the letter was to alter my opinion of Mr. Davies, and to request me to say I had no bad opinion of him. I did not comply with that request.

In cross-examination, it appeared, that the gloves were offered with the remark, that Davies had spoiled Miss Smith's on the voyage. It was at Mr. Foreman's advice that the "indignant uncle" wrote a "lashing" reply to Mr. Davies' letter; and it was at his request that a copy of the correspondence was given to Mr. Foreman.

The Rev. R. Ashton, as one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Board, gave evidence of the dealings of that body with Mr. Davies and Mr. Ainslie.

The court rose on Wednesday last, and—term having commenced—did not resume its sittings till this morning.

### MR. BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE WAR.

A few days before the Manchester meeting to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, Mr. Absalom Watkin wrote to Mr. John Bright, saying, that having read Vattel, he had come to a conclusion respecting the war opposite to that avowed by Mr. Bright, who thinks the present war one of the "wickedest things" this country ever engaged in. Mr. Watkin respects Mr. Bright's opinion, and asks for them to enable him and his friends, either heartily to support the war at the forthcoming meeting, or "then and there to petition for peace."

Mr. Bright's reply is dated from Rhyl, North Wales, October 29. He thinks that those who have suffered from the war have claims upon the country, apart from the principle of the quarrel. He declines to pin his faith on Vattel—"the law of nations is not his law." He proceeds to consider—first, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and the Turks? and, secondly, having determined to interfere, under certain circumstances, why was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna note? On the first point he says:—

The seat of war is 3,000 miles away from us. We had not been attacked; not even insulted in any way. Two independent governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the Four Powers in the proposition of the Vienna note. But for the English Minister at Constantinople, and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince Menschikoff would have been accepted; and no human being can point out any material difference between that note and the Vienna note afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the Governments of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. But our Government would not allow the dispute to be settled. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe held private interviews with the Sultan, did his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, occupying the Principalities as "a material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia; it has always appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it likely it could be well defended out of "Vattel," and it is at least as justifiable as the conduct of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent ten or twelve ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim made by Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England and France and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up.

Now, observe the course taken by our government. They agreed to the Vienna note; not fewer than five members of this cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and, therefore, may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the friends of Turkey, and by arbitrators self-constituted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian government, and the Russian government accepted it; there was then a dispute about its precise meaning, and Russia agreed, and even proposed that the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it, by explaining it, and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But the Turks having rejected it, our government turned round, and declared the Vienna note, *their own note*, entirely inadmissible, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war, against the advice of the English and French governments—so, at least, it appears from the *Misc Books*; but the moment war was declared by Turkey, our government openly apostrophised it. England, then, was committed to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey, a country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, incapable of fixing a policy for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople. She "drifted," as Lord Clarendon said, exactly describing his own position, into the war, apparently without rudder and without compass.

The whole policy of our Government in this matter, Mr. Bright declares to have been marked with an imbecility perhaps without example, and he contends that when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been prevented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk. He points out that we are at war not only with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish empire—that we are striving to maintain one of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms—that we are not fighting the battle of civilization—and that while we talk of our sacrifices for freedom, our chief ally is a monarch who, last in Europe, struck down a free constitution, and dispersed, by military violence, a national representative assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mahometan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French, and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague, and could neither be weighed, nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can judge something of already, by estimating the cost of a contrary policy. And what is that cost? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every country of Europe. Many, perhaps 50 millions sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone, to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. The disturbance of trade throughout the world, the derangement of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruin to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign food-growers to be our enemies. The loss of

human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own countrymen have already perished of pestilence and in the field; and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the folly of the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisition for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shuddered at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture,—I speak not of the battle, and the charge, and the tumultuous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle,—Russians in their frenzy, or their terror, shooting Englishmen who have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst; Englishmen, in crowds, hiding the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, taking their few shillings or roubles, and discovering among the plunder of the stiffening corpses images of the "Virgin and the Child." You have read this, and your imagination has followed the fearful details. This is war,—every crime which human nature can commit or imagine; every horror it can perpetrate or suffer; and this it is which our Christian government recklessly plunges into, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to applaud! You must excuse me if I cannot go with you. I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration; delusions may mislead a people; "Vattel" may afford you a law and a defence; but I respect the men who form a Government, as regard I have "for going with the stream," and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favour of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interests of my country.

### POLITICAL MEETINGS.

There is a Labourers' Encouragement Society at Romsey, Hampshire. Once a year labourers compete for prizes, ranging from 10s. to 3s., awarded to the most skilful, to those who keep their cottages cleanly, and to those who have remained a long time in one service. Afterwards the friends of the society dine together and make speeches. This year Lord Palmerston made an oration to the labourers, on their condition and duties. He told them that wealth and poverty are the condition of the world in which we live; but that Providence, who made rich and poor, has dispersed all the good qualities of human nature broadcast over the human race, as abundantly among the humblest as the highest.

You will find, he said, that all children are born good; it is bad education and bad associations in early life that corrupt the minds of men. It is true that there are now and then exceptions to general principles. As there are men who have been born with club-feet, born blind, or with other personal defects, so also it will happen that children will be born with defective dispositions; but these are rare exceptions. Be persuaded that the mind and heart of man are naturally good; and it depends upon training and education whether that goodness implanted at birth shall continue to display itself, or whether, by bad associations, it shall be corrupted and destroyed. Therefore, the first thing you would infer from this truth is, that it is the duty of all parents to see that their children are well and properly educated; that they are early instructed, not merely in book learning, in reading and writing, and acquirements of that kind, but instructed in the precepts which indicate the difference between right and wrong, and that they are taught the principles of religion and their duty towards God and man. Now, the way in which that can be done is by the father and mother building up their household upon that which is the foundation of all excellences in social life—I mean a happy home. Now, no home can be happy if the husband be not a kind and affectionate husband, and a good father to his children. Bearing this in mind, he must avoid two great rocks on which too many men in the humbler ranks make shipwreck—the tobacco-shop and the beer-shop. The tobacco-shop ruins his health and leads to all kinds of diseases.

Warning them still against the beer-shop and tobacco-shop, he dexterously explained, that he did not do so because he thought they, the good people present, needed it, but because it was good advice, and they were entitled to give good advice to others not so fortunate.

At the dinner in the evening, Lord Palmerston made a "patriotic" speech, on the cessation of party strife in Parliament, leaving Governments free to look after the welfare of the people; on the wonderful unanimity with which the nation had engaged in a just war; and the happiness of the alliance with France.

The Farrington Gurney Agricultural Association held its annual meeting at Old Down, near Wells, on Tuesday. There was a ploughing match, and a dinner with speeches to follow. Mr. William Miles, M.P., made some remarks on the war; a solemn subject, he said, which keeps all others in abeyance except education. Mr. Miles vindicated the course taken by the Government, in staying off war as long as possible: they were bound to try and preserve peace, and people must not bear too hard on what had been tardily done. Whatever might have been the bickerings in Parliament in the last session relative to the war, the case is altered now, for the country is actually engaged in prosecuting a terrible war, in which the nation has heartily embarked; and to bring it to a successful issue, the strings of the public purse must not be closed, but means for a free expenditure must be provided. He warned his hearers against impatience; told them to trust to the commanders; and vindicated the Baltic campaign against complaints of insufficient results. At the close of his speech he touched on another subject which he hoped would come before Parliament next session—education. "There is a large body of representatives who are determined to assist any Government, or any men, who will bring forward a sound practical measure of general education."

On Monday night the friends of parliamentary reform met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of



As I informed you in my last, I have been engaged visiting those soldiers who are brought here on business or pleasure. In order to do this, I have to walk the streets and converse with them. The number thus met is considerable, and the conversations are longer and more private than in the barracks; and I think the impressions made are deeper and more abiding. In some cases, I have been able to lead them from a low "grog-shop" to my lodgings, and there hold long conversations with them concerning their immortal souls. I scarcely remember meeting the same person twice, therefore every visit thus made may be fairly taken as so many individuals brought under the sound of "the Gospel of Grace," and furnished with one or more tracts, containing some portion of truth illustrated and enforced. I have not yet met with a man who has either refused to listen to my instruction, or to accept of the "little messenger of mercy," although many have told me they were "Irish" and "Catholics." After saying a few words to an Irishman belonging to one of the regiments, I offered him a tract; he said, "Well, Sir, I'll take it, though I don't belong to your church. I should be ashamed to return, I should not be a man to do so; I'll read it, and thank you for it." While thus engaged on the 28th, I met a sergeant belonging to the 46th, who recognised me. He had then returned from the funeral of a comrade who, like many other poor fellows, received but short notice to quit this transitory scene, and enter upon the realities of an eternal world. I spoke to him of the uncertainty of life, and the preparation needed for entering into the presence of a just and holy God. He listened very attentively to all I said, and then gave me a kind of invitation to visit him in the barracks at Scutari. I promised to give him a call. Mr. Thompson, the Presbyterian missionary, gave me a number of French tracts; many of them are short discourses by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. These I have distributed as opportunity offered to the French soldiers I have met with. The very polite manner in which they received them was pleasing.

In addition to street visitation, which I think from the success I have met with highly important, I have been enabled to visit some hundreds of my countrymen. Hearing that the steam-ship *Avon* had arrived from England, having on board the 46th and 63rd, and that brother Sillon was going on board to distribute Testaments, I went with him. We found upwards of 1,300 men, and all in good health. We distributed 400 Testaments, for which they were thankful. The majority of the men were from Ireland, many were Roman Catholics, yet they all, with one or two exceptions, gladly received them. The remainder were from Windsor. I then presented tracts—"The Sentinel at Windsor Castle," one of ours, was in great request. Others were as anxious to obtain "How do I know that the Bible is true?" On receiving it, many exclaimed, "That's what I often thought." "Well," said another, "I will read this," &c. &c. Having got through this business without the least interruption, I was surrounded by a densely packed circle of men, who listened to me while I spoke to them of that Word which had been so freely distributed among them. I heard that some troops had been landed at a small village a few miles up the Bosphorus. I determined to make an attempt to reach them. I accepted an invitation to go into the barrack yard. There are about 300 of the Scots Greys, and some 200 of the Horse Artillery. I distributed tracts and held many interesting conversations with the men. "I wish," said one, "you would come every day, it is like being shut out from the world, nothing to see, nothing to read, nothing to do." The tract published by Lieut. Blackmore, R.N., and written by an Artillery officer, were well received by the Artillery now lying here. I also distributed a number among the Artillery just arrived from Woolwich by the Australian. At the request of brother Ray I have applied for and obtained a case of Testaments from the Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Society kindly undertook to pack and send them free of expense to us.

Mr. Ray, from Varna, writes, Sept. 24th, 1854:—

Since my last to you, many have been the deliverances I have been favoured with from a merciful and gracious God. This place still continues to be the scene of awe and terror. Many of our brave troops are still being carried to their graves. I trust the Lord will show in that day of final account, that I have not laboured in vain nor exposed myself to dangers, hardships, disease, and death—deprived myself of all family and social comforts—without his crowning my efforts, to snatch the souls of poor soldiers from eternal burnings, with his Divine blessing. I am thankful to inform you that I am well received by the men, and am enabled to speak freely to them, and they listen with great attention and respect. They often meet me and invite me to their tents, and express their regret that my many engagements prevent my visiting them oftener. It is a pleasing fact, that notwithstanding the varied engagements of the troops here, some on guard, some on fatigue party either to Varna, the hospital, or employed in the encampment (for they are generally engaged in some way), that from the numerous invitations I receive, and the courtsey with which they treat me, that they are not tired of me or my instructions. A few days since, a private came to my lodgings, and said he had read the tracts I gave him at a place about sixteen miles from here. He told me that he was convinced that he was a great sinner, that he felt very unhappy, that he often went and sat under a hedge and wept on account of his sins. His inquiry was, "What can be done?" I read to him Romans x. 9, and similar Scriptures, to which he gave very serious and grateful attention. He appeared to receive some consolation from the portions read to him. I have often visited him in his tent; I gave him a Bible, hymn-book, &c., &c. I have every reason to believe that the books given to him are read with deep interest and desire to profit. As a proof of his sincerity and desire to live the Christian character, I narrate the following. I met him with many others on the quay waiting for their passage. He informed me that since he had last met with me, he had been very unhappy, because of what he considered an impropriety in his conduct. One of the men, he said, had told an untruth about him in a joke, and endeavoured to make it appear as truth, and still persisted in it, although aware that it grieved him much. "In the moment of irritation, I lifted my hand and struck him. I was immediately convinced I had done wrong. I expressed my sorrow, and requested his pardon, which was willingly given; we shook hands and were again friends." We have at Varna about 2,000 men, including sick and convalescent. The main army left this on the fifth, and those now in Varna will leave for the Crimea or Scutari as soon

as possible before the cold weather, so that I hope, if the Lord will, to be at Constantinople the next time I write. I shall leave Varna with regret, as I have a Bible-meeting in the tent of one of the pay-sergeants. I am happy to inform you that it is an interesting meeting, and that the sergeant professes to have received much comfort from it.

#### THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY LIBEL CASE.

REV. DR. TIDMAN, v. REV. R. AINSLIE.

The cross-examination of Dr. Tidman,—simply mentioned in our last,—though occupying a whole day, failed to elicit any obvious result. The witness having repeatedly replied to questions of detail, "I do not recollect,"—"I really have no recollection"—and the cross-examining counsel pressing the questions thus answered, Serjeant Wilkins objected that it was being attempted to get up a *non mi recordi* case—which the opposing counsel disclaimed; and Dr. Tidman's assurance that he could not charge his memory with circumstances and remarks of five or ten years since, but gave his honest impression of what took place, appeared to be received in good faith. When asked who wrote the "Brief Statement of Facts," he appealed to the arbitrator as to whether he must answer the question; and being told that he must, he said:—

The person who wrote the manuscript of the "Brief Statement of Facts," as it is, was Mr. Prout. Dr. Archer wrote the original statement, and it was altered and amplified by the committee. I suggested alterations. I supplied the letters addressed to myself. I beg to say that I have an action hanging over me as the alleged author of this pamphlet.

The Arbitrator.—Then, you are now giving very good evidence in favour of yourself in that action.

Mr. Hawkins.—I am not putting these questions in reference to any other action.

Witness.—I acted in reference to that pamphlet ministerially, as secretary. I entirely approve of it, but have no responsibility, as I acted under the direction of the board. I saw a letter written by the defendant to Dr. Campbell, which was subsequently published in the *British Banner*. I had nothing to do with the publication of that letter.

The Rev. Mr. Prout, as Home Secretary to the Society, produced the Greenwich correspondence, which had come into his possession as the successor of Mr. Freeman, and about which he had spoken to Mr. Davies in the beginning of 1849; and a copy of the alleged Wellingborough letter, which Stacey gave him about the 24th or 26th of December, 1850. On the 27th, Mr. Davies called at the Mission-house—and then followed the interview of which Dr. Tidman had given an account, and from which Mr. Prout's narration varied very little. On the same day, he (Mr. Prout) wrote the following note to Mr. Davies, with the copy of the letter:—

Mansion-house, Dec. 27, 1850.

Dear Sir,—As you did not appear to have any distinct impression of the letter to Mrs. D. to which we referred this morning, and as in consequence you may be unable to account for the insufferable loathing with which we read it, I think it right to send you a copy, though I confess it has been no slight exercise of self-denial on my part to make one.

Yours truly,

Rev. E. Davies.

E. PROUT.

Mr. Davies, never, to my recollection, denied the authorship of the Wellingborough letter to me. After I had sent him the copy of the letter Mr. Davies came to my office and asked for a copy of the letter. I told him I had sent it by post, and expressed the pain which I had felt in making the copy. He immediately said he did not mean the letter to his wife, but the Greenwich letter, and appeared a good deal annoyed at this copy having been sent by the post. I said I would permit him to take a copy of it, and he took it into the waiting-room as if to do so, and subsequently returned it to me.

Some correspondence between Mrs. Davies and Mr. Prout was then put in. In a letter dated the 16th of September, she demanded to know what was the mysterious letter to which Mr. Prout had referred, in a cruel, vindictive, and persecuting spirit; to which he replied on the 19th that her husband had a copy of the letter. Mrs. Davies again wrote on the 27th of November, denying that the offensive document transmitted by post had ever been written by Mr. Davies to her, and stating that if redress were not afforded by him she would appeal to the hearts of the Christian wives of the country. On the 24th of September she wrote, asking, "assuming the document sent by post to be true, how Mr. Prout had come to copy a wife's letter from her husband," and demanding the copy of the original. This letter did not reach Mr. Prout's hands, and on the 9th of October she wrote, that as he had not answered her letter of the 24th of September, he had laid himself open to the charges of having fabricated the document. This letter, also, did not come to hand, but copies of both came subsequently, enclosed by her in a letter of the 8th of December, to which Mr. Prout replied, expressing his willingness to trace the missing letters, and requesting to learn where they had been posted, information which Mrs. Davies then afforded him. Under cross-examination the witness said:—

The "Brief Statement of Facts" was prepared by the committee. I had nothing to do with it except officially. Dr. Tidman supplied the extracts from the correspondence. I wrote a letter signed "Scrutator," in the *British Banner* on the 7th of December, 1853. [The letter was then put in evidence. It stated that five months had been allowed to elapse since the charge against Mr. Davies had been made, without any attempt to take legal proceedings, and that it was not until Mr. Ainslie had taken advantage of the May meetings to circulate his "Defence of the Innocent" that legal proceedings were threatened, so as to preclude the directors of the society from making any reply to the pamphlet.] There is an article in the same number of the paper headed "Collusion and Conspiracy Extraordinary." I wrote a portion of that article. I did not write the heading, or see it until I read it in the paper. I circulated 1,500 copies of the paper, far and wide. I ordered the papers before I saw the heading. I shall pay for the papers myself or from the contributions

of friends who may sympathise in my views. I do not include amongst these Dr. Tidman. I include some of the members of the Mission-house. I ordered copies of the papers to be sent to certain persons who had signed a paper expressing their belief that Mr. Davies was innocent, but to no other members of Mr. Davies's congregation. I have no doubt that Dr. Tidman knew of these papers being circulated. I went down to Wellingborough *suo motu*. No one sent me there. I wrote part of an article in the *Banner* of the 21st of December, 1853. I caused 1,000 copies of that number to be circulated.

Re-examined.—With none of these articles had Dr. Tidman anything to do, and with the exception of the letter signed "Scrutator," which I read to him, he had not seen them before publication. These publications were answers provoked by the previous publications of Mr. Ainslie. Both referred to my visit to Wellingborough. It was in answer to the certificates obtained from the post-mistress, and from Mr. Beale, at Wellingborough, and published by Mr. Ainslie, that I wrote those articles. Before our communication about the letter, I had always been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Davies. I did not produce the Wellingborough letter during our interview, because he did not ask for it. He did not manifest any indignation at the charge. Mr. Gamble, a minister (of Clapton), told me that Dr. Massie had stated at a party at Mr. Snow's, the publisher, of Paternoster-row, that I had opened and copied a letter addressed by Davies to his wife. I said I would not say anything on the subject, let him come up and hear what Dr. Tidman had to say. He did so, and Dr. Tidman having explained all the circumstances, I wrote to Mr. Snow, asking him to request Dr. Massie to meet me before the same party, at his house, that I might meet the charge. After some correspondence, Dr. Massie did so, and stated that he had not imputed that I had opened the letter, but his impression from what Mr. Davies had said was, that a letter which had been written to his wife, had been intercepted and copied—not that it was a fabrication, or anything of that kind. This was at the end of February, or early in March, two months after Mr. Davies had received the copy of the letter.

To these statements Mr. Prout subsequently added, that he wished to say, that the numbers of the *British Banner*, alluded to in his evidence, had been purchased and circulated by him, on whom rested the responsibility. The directors of the society were perfectly clear of the matter.

The Wellingborough witnesses were next examined. First, Mr. Beale deposed to Mr. and Mrs. Davies having gone to his house in August, 1852, to convince him that he (Davies) had slept there on a certain night in 1845,—which he so entirely succeeded in doing that Mr. Beale wrote an attestation of the fact, as from his own memory, and drew up a document for signature by the postmistress—to the effect that there was no delivery of letters at Wellingborough on a Monday morning: "from London," he should have said, but omitted those words in the hurry of writing.

Mrs. Beale was not present during the conversation. When contradictory statements were subsequently afloat in the town, Mrs. Beale said, "Well, I told Mrs. Davies I could not perfectly recollect Mr. Davies having been there." I subsequently took the pamphlet to Mr. Keep. When he returned it to me he said, "I am sorry to see you have made such a statement. Mrs. Keep perfectly recollects his having slept at her house." I said, "Well, it is eight years ago, but with my perfect recollection of Mr. Davies—of his being with my own minister—even of what he partook of for supper, and his own perfect recollection of the house and grounds, I was led to make the statement." I then wrote to Mr. Ainslie, stating what I had heard, and that after what I had heard, I most likely had been mistaken in what I stated relative to Mr. Davies sleeping at my house. [Some correspondence was then put in, in which the witness corrected the error into which he had fallen, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Davies could not have slept at his house on the occasion in question].

The cross-examination of this witness, as reported in the *Daily News*, is a curiosity in many respects:—

Cross-examined by Mr. James: I had not seen Mr. Davies between 1845 and 1852. A great many ministers stay at my house. No one but a half blind man could mistake my house for Mr. Keep's. I have no perfect recollection of having seen Mr. Davies on the Saturday. I believe I did not, but I should not like to swear I did not. I believe he supped with me on the Sabbath. Mr. Reynolds, our minister, was present. There are three chapels at Wellingborough, so that people can "jump Jim Crow" from one to the other.

Mr. James: I really don't know the meaning of that.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: He means that people can go from one chapel to another.

Witness: That is exactly it, sir.

Mr. James: Then you do not mean that they "jump Jim Crow" in the Chapel?

Witness: No; but they "wheel about and turn about." Mr. James: That is, they can go from one minister, if they don't like him, to another. Well, that is independence. Did he go to your chapel?

Witness: No; I went to his.

Mr. James: Oh, then you "jumped Jim Crow." (Laughter.)

Witness: My chapel was shut, for there was a collection at the other.

Mr. James: Oh, then, when there is a collection at one chapel, the two others are shut up?

Witness: Yes. All is quite voluntary, sir.

Mr. James: Quite. You must go to one when no other is open! (Laughter.)

Witness: Mr. Davies preached at the chapel on Sunday and supped at my house. I saw him several times on the Monday. There was a public meeting on Monday, of which Mr. Davies attended and spoke. My impression is that Mr. Davies did come home to my house on the Monday evening, but I cannot swear to it. In 1845 Mr. Beale's sister was ill in the house. She slept in quite a different part of the house from that Mr. Davies said he had occupied. But from the statements I have since heard from parties whom I believe to be truthful, that I would now write the same thing that I did then. I saw Mr. Prout before November 28th, 1853. He called on me in company with Mr. Thomas, the minister. Until I heard that Mr. Davies had slept at Mr. Keep's, I thought he had slept at Mr. Reynolds'. That was after Mrs. Beale's, and my own impression was shaken as to his having made our house his home. This impression was



derived from seeing him so much with Mr. Reynolds, and from something that passed between Mrs. Beale and Miss Reynolds. Mr. Prout, when he called on me, said he had seen Mrs. Keep, who was perfectly positive that Mr. Davies had slept at her house, and that the servants, and a lady who was there, fully remembered his being their guest—not mine. I replied that what I had heard had changed my impression. The object of Mr. Prout's visit was to get what I then stated in writing, and I wrote to him on the 23rd of November. That did not satisfy him, and he came to me again on the 2nd of December. He said I had omitted one or two points in the conversation—one was Mrs. Beale's statement to Mr. or Mrs. Davies, whichever it might be, that she did not recollect Mr. Davies having slept there. I did not read the article in the *Banner* of the 1st of December. (The copy of the paper containing the article admitted by Mr. Prout to have been written by him was handed to the witness.) I did not read that article. I am sorry that paper could have emanated from any religious body.

Mr. James (reading from the article): Did you state to Mr. Prout that you had been tampered and imposed upon by Mr. Davies?

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins objected to the question as irrelevant.

The Learned Arbitrator held that the question should not be put.

Mr. James would then put it in this way—that the witness should state all he had said to Mr. Prout.

Witness: There was no tampering whatever. I believe Mr. Davies, as far as I could observe, was as anxious that I should state all that was true as I was that I should do so. Mr. Davies had nothing to do with the post-mistress's certificate beyond receiving it. The post-mistress did not, I am sure, read it. She signed it on my stating the contents to her. Mr. Davies did not obtain it. I suggested doing so to enable him to disprove a charge.

Re-examined: Most decidedly Mr. Davies's positiveness as regarded his sleeping at our house induced me to sign the statement. Mr. Keep's house is in the heart of the town. My house is at the top of the town. On one of the nights at our house Mr. Davies had bread and milk for supper. We all had bread and milk from our own cow. On the 17th of December, 1853, I wrote to Mr. Ainslie: "I am much surprised that Mr. Davies should persist in stating that he slept at my house after it had been so clearly proved to be a mistake. I have been induced to write the above in consequence of what appeared in the *Nonconformist*." I also afterwards wrote to Mr. Ainslie to request that Mr. Davies would come down and see Mr. Keep's house.

The Rev. J. Moore, Missionary to Tahiti, who had been Mr. Davies' colleague on the visit to Wellingborough, denied that he had lodged, or even visited at Mr. Keep's, so as to have been mistaken for Mr. Davies.

At the request of Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Davies was called into court, and placed beside Mr. Moore. William Smith and Sarah Wooding, Mrs. Keep's servants, identified the latter as having slept at their mistress's on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and proved their recollection by a number of circumstances. Mrs. Keep, and Mrs. Drayton, her visitor, spoke positively to the same effect. Mr. and Mrs. Helyer, relatives of the young lady to whom the Greenwich letter was addressed, were next examined. It appeared in cross-examination that Mr. Foreman, for whom Mr. Davies was said to be seeking a wife, had lived as shopman a few doors from Mrs. Helyer's, and had been intimate with her niece from boyhood. Mrs. Helyer said:—

On the evening of Monday, in July, 1848, I remember her (Miss Smith) coming home from Harwich. On the afternoon of the following Wednesday, Mr. Davies called on us. He took tea with us, after calling on Mr. Lowe and Mr. Kershaw. They are partners. He took a walk with my husband, and afterwards sat for a short time in the parlour conversing with me and Miss Smith. He said he was disappointed he had not had an opportunity of walking alone with Miss Smith; but another day he hoped to have an opportunity of doing so. I said "she was not allowed to walk with strangers;" and he replied, "he was not a stranger, he was a married man." He produced a pair of dark green kid gloves, which he presented to her. She threw them from her, and was much surprised at such a liberty. I expressed my surprise, and stated if she wanted gloves I could buy them for her, or anything else. He left about 8 o'clock that evening. On the Friday morning I received a letter from him, which I showed to my husband. We took the letter to Mr. Freeman at the Mission-house, and by his advice my husband wrote to Mr. Davies, to which he received a reply. On the 30th of December, 1850, Mr. Davies and two other persons came to our house. They came, as I understood, to alter my opinion of Mr. Davies—to make me recollect what I had written about Mr. Davies—that they were starving, and that one word from me would rescue them from all their difficulties. I said I could not do so. I said in Mr. Davies' presence "that no man had a more devilish idea towards a young woman than he had towards her." I was very angry. He came forward to the counter, and said I was quite mistaken, that he was looking out for a wife for Mr. Foreman. I told him that was his plea or excuse, for nothing of the kind had been thought of. I had the young lady brought down, and one of the gentlemen asked her if Mr. Davies had on the journey said anything to her about wishing her to be the wife of Mr. Foreman, and she replied "not a word about it in her hearing." I received a letter afterwards from Mrs. Davies, which I gave to Mr. Morley. The object of the letter was to alter my opinion of Mr. Davies, and to request me to say I had no bad opinion of him. I did not comply with that request.

In cross-examination, it appeared, that the gloves were offered with the remark, that Davies had spoiled Miss Smith's on the voyage. It was at Mr. Freeman's advice that the "indignant uncle" wrote a "lashing" reply to Mr. Davies' letter; and it was at his request that a copy of the correspondence was given to Mr. Freeman.

The Rev. R. Ashton, as one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Board, gave evidence of the dealings of that body with Mr. Davies and Mr. Ainslie.

The court rose on Wednesday last, and—term having commenced—did not resume its sittings till this morning.

#### MR. BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE WAR.

A few days before the Manchester meeting to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, Mr. Absalom Watkin wrote to Mr. John Bright, saying, that having read Vattel, he had come to a conclusion respecting the war opposite to that avowed by Mr. Bright, who thinks the present war one of the "wickedest things" this country ever engaged in. Mr. Watkin respects Mr. Bright's opinion, and asks for them to enable him and his friends, either heartily to support the war at the forthcoming meeting, or "then and there to petition for peace."

Mr. Bright's reply is dated from Rhyl, North Wales, October 29. He thinks that those who have suffered from the war have claims upon the country, apart from the principle of the quarrel. He declines to pin his faith on Vattel—"the law of nations is not his law." He proceeds to consider—first, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and the Turks? and, secondly, having determined to interfere, under certain circumstances, why was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna note? On the first point he says:—

The seat of war is 3,000 miles away from us. We had not been attacked; not even insulted in any way. Two independent governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the Four Powers in the proposition of the Vienna note. But for the English Minister at Constantinople, and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince Menschikoff would have been accepted; and no human being can point out any material difference between that note and the Vienna note afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the Governments of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. But our Government would not allow the dispute to be settled. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe held private interviews with the Sultan, did his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, occupying the Principalities as "a material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia; it has always appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it likely it could be well defended out of "Vattel," and it is at least as justifiable as the conduct of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent ten or twelve ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim made by Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England and France and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up.

Now, observe the course taken by our government. They agreed to the Vienna note; not fewer than five members of this cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and, therefore, may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the friends of Turkey, and by arbitrators self-constituted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian government, and the Russian government accepted it; there was then a dispute about its precise meaning, and Russia agreed, and even proposed that the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it, by explaining it, and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But the Turks having rejected it, our government turned round, and declared the Vienna note, *their own note*, entirely inadmissible, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war, against the advice of the English and French governments—so, at least, it appears from the Blue Books; but the moment war was declared by Turkey, our government openly applauded it. England, then, was committed to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey, a country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, incapable of fixing a policy for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople. She "drifted," as Lord Clarendon said, exactly describing his own position, into the war, apparently without rudder and without compass.

The whole policy of our Government in this matter, Mr. Bright declares to have been marked with an imbecility perhaps without example, and he contends that when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been prevented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk. He points out that we are at war not only with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish empire—that we are striving to maintain one of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms—that we are not fighting the battle of civilization—and that while we talk of our sacrifices for freedom, our chief ally is a monarch who, last in Europe, struck down a free constitution, and dispersed, by military violence, a national representative assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mahometan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilisation, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French, and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague, and could neither be weighed, nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can judge something of already, by estimating the cost of a contrary policy. And what is that cost? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every country of Europe. Many, perhaps 50 millions sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone, to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. The disturbance of trade throughout the world, the derangement of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruin to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign food-growers to be our enemies. The loss of

human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own countrymen have already perished of pestilence and in the field; and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the folly of the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisition for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shuddered at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture,—I speak not of the battle, and the charge, and the tumultuous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle,—Russians in their frenzy, or their terror, shooting Englishmen who have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst; Englishmen, in crowds, rifling the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, taking their few shillings or roubles, and discovering among the plunder of the stiffening corpses images of the "Virgin and the Child." You have read this, and your imagination has followed the fearful details. This is war,—every crime which human nature can commit or imagine; every horror it can perpetrate or suffer; and this it is which our Christian government recklessly plunges into, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to applaud! You must excuse me if I cannot go with you. I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration; delusions may mislead a people; "Vattel" may afford you a law and a defence; but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have "for going with the stream," and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favour of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interests of my country.

#### POLITICAL MEETINGS.

There is a Labourers' Encouragement Society at Romsey, Hampshire. Once a year labourers compete for prizes, ranging from 10s. to £2, awarded to the most skilful, to those who keep their cottages cleanly, and to those who have remained a long time in one service. Afterwards the friends of the society dine together and make speeches. This year Lord Palmerston made an oration to the labourers, on their condition and duties. He told them that wealth and poverty are the condition of the world in which we live: but that Providence, who made rich and poor, has dispersed all the good qualities of human nature broadcast over the human race, as abundantly among the humblest as the highest.

You will find, he said, that all children are born good; it is bad education and bad associations in early life that corrupt the minds of men. It is true that there are now and then exceptions to general principles. As there are men who have been born with club-feet, born blind, or with other personal defects, so also it will happen that children will be born with defective dispositions; but these are rare exceptions. Be persuaded that the mind and heart of man are naturally good; and it depends upon training and education whether that goodness implanted at birth shall continue to display itself, or whether, by bad associations, it shall be corrupted and destroyed. Therefore, the first thing you would infer from this truth is, that it is the duty of all parents to see that their children are well and properly educated; that they are early instructed, not merely in book learning, in reading and writing, and acquirements of that kind, but instructed in the precepts which indicate the difference between right and wrong, and that they are taught the principles of religion and their duty towards God and man. Now, the way in which that can be done is by the father and mother building up their household upon that which is the foundation of all excellences in social life—I mean a happy home. Now, no home can be happy if the husband be not a kind and affectionate husband, and a good father to his children. Bearing this in mind, he must avoid two great rocks on which too many men in the humbler ranks make shipwreck—the tobacco-shop and the beer-shop. The tobacco-shop ruins his health and leads to all kinds of diseases.

Warning them still against the beer-shop and tobacco-shop, he dexterously explained, that he did not do so because he thought they, the good people present, needed it, but because it was good advice, and they were entitled to give good advice to others not so fortunate.

At the dinner in the evening, Lord Palmerston made a "patriotic" speech, on the cessation of party strife in Parliament, leaving Governments free to look after the welfare of the people; on the wonderful unanimity with which the nation had engaged in a just war; and the happiness of the alliance with France.

The Farrington Gurney Agricultural Association held its annual meeting at Old Down, near Wells, on Tuesday. There was a ploughing match, and a dinner with speeches to follow. Mr. William Miles, M.P., made some remarks on the war; a solemn subject, he said, which keeps all others in abeyance except education. Mr. Miles vindicated the course taken by the Government, in staying off war as long as possible: they were bound to try and preserve peace, and people must not bear too hard on what had been tardily done. Whatever might have been the bickerings in Parliament in the last session relative to the war, the case is altered now, for the country is actually engaged in prosecuting a terrible war, in which the nation has heartily embarked; and to bring it to a successful issue, the strings of the public purse must not be closed, but means for a free expenditure must be provided. He warned his hearers against impatience; told them to trust to the commanders; and vindicated the Baltic campaign against complaints of insufficient results. At the close of his speech he touched on another subject which he hoped would come before Parliament next session—education. "There is a large body of representatives who are determined to assist any Government, or any men, who will bring forward a sound practical measure of general education."

On Monday night the friends of parliamentary reform met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of



celebrating the 60th anniversary of the acquittals of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, &c., from a charge of high treason in 1794. Mr. P. L. Taylor, who presided, gave the "Sovereignty of the People," which has always been the first toast on these occasions. He next proposed "the Queen, the Sovereign of a free people." Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., then proposed the toast of the evening, in an eloquent speech. The toast (which it is usual to drink in solemn silence on these occasions) was received with great enthusiasm. The other toasts of the evening were "Trial by Jury," proposed by Mr. Shaen. "The Memory of the Scotch Martyrs, Muir, Palmer, &c.," proposed by Mr. Solly. "The Corresponding Society," proposed by Mr. Leblond. "The Reformer and Mr. Fox," &c. This is the last meeting to be held in commemoration of these trials; as it has been wisely thought that they may now cease.

#### THE LATE NEWCASTLE EXPLOSION.

Lord Palmerston sent Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, to Gateshead, to investigate the cause of the explosion there. After an elaborate inquiry, Professor Taylor has laid his views before the Coroner's jury. His theory to account for the explosion is a new one, and his explanation is ingenious. After carefully examining the evidences, he comes to the conclusion, that gunpowder was not the cause; besides the absence of a number of marks which the gunpowder would have left, he could find no traces of potash. As to the theory of Mr. Pattison, that an accumulation of water had been suddenly converted into steam, Mr. Taylor notes that none of the sufferers were scalded; that steam was not seen; that there was no probability of a large accumulation of water, and no "boiler" to hold it till the steam tore it to pieces. His own theory is this:—In a vault many tons of nitrate of soda were piled over an equally large amount of sulphur; the vault was nearly full; its walls were nearly a yard thick; the only vent was a door towards the Tyne. When the sulphur and nitrate ignited, there was an immense evolution of sulphurous acid gas and nitrogen; a ton only of each material would produce an enormous volume of gas, with a great expansive force; but when this gas was heated to a high temperature by the fire all around, the force would be quite sufficient to produce the explosion; the vault served to create a loaded mortar, of which Hillgate was the breech and the doorway the muzzle; and the fiery discharge was in the direction of Newcastle, with a tremendous "kick" in the direction of Gateshead.

The inquiry into the cause of the Newcastle explosion instituted before the coroner at Gateshead, came to an end on Thursday. The jury came to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a quantity of nitrate of soda and sulphur, contained in a warehouse in Hillgate, commonly known as Bertram's warehouse. The immediate cause of the explosion was a fire (the origin of which, owing to conflicting evidence, they were not able to discover, although there would appear to have been a want of caution displayed), which broke out in the adjacent worsted mill belonging to Messrs. Wilson, and communicated to the warehouse alluded to; but in what way the two substances, nitrate of soda and sulphur, which in their opinion caused the explosion, acted or reacted, chemically or mechanically, they were unable to decide. They were perfectly satisfied that there was a complete want of evidence of the presence of gunpowder in the warehouse which exploded.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1854.—The following is a list of the candidates who passed the late B.A. Examination, and of whom the Degree has since been conferred by the Senate—viz.:—

FIRST DIVISION.—F. Evans Anthony, Western College, Plymouth; Thomas Anthony, Spring Hill; Alfred Bache, Queen's, Birmingham; Thomas Blackburn Baines, University; William Thomas Bensly, King's; John Rankine Black, University; Charles Boardman, Stonyhurst; Swinton Henry Boulton, Manchester New, and University; Frederick Augustus Burgett, King's; Charles Chapman, Western, Plymouth; James Payne Clark, Stepney; James Collier, University; Bryan Dale, Western, Plymouth; George Denneby, St. Patrick's, Carlow; John Lane Evans, University; Michael Foster, University; John Grabham, King's; Robert Edwards Guy, St. Gregory's, Downside; John Christian Hose, King's; William Johnson, Airedale; William Brittain Jones, University; Daniel Makinson Little, University; John Marsden, Airedale; John Martineau, University; Frederick Charles James Miller, University; William John Clarke Miller, W. of E. Dissenters' Prop. Sch.; William Fiddian Moulton, Wesley, Sheffield; Burchell Oughton, Stepney; Howard Paddison, University; Edward Patterson, St. Patrick's, Carlow; James Allanson Picton, Lanc. Indept. and Owens; Rev. Benjamin Plummer Pratten, Baptist, Bristol; Ebenezer Prout, University; Martin Luther Rule, Wesley, Sheffield; Thomas Savage, University; Rev. Joseph Abbott Temple, King's; James Howard Thornton, King's; Robert Ernest Wainwright, University; Esmonde White, St. Patrick's, Carlow; Hugh John Marcus Williams, University; James Williams, St. Paul's, Prior Park; Charles Wilson, Spring Hill; James Woodward, Stonyhurst.

SECOND DIVISION.—Alfred Henry Barford, University; John Spencer Barker, Spring Hill; Johnson Barker, New; Theodore Thomas Berger, King's; Richard Charles Bradshaw, St. Patrick's, Carlow; Albert Buchanan, University; William Thomas Bull, Cheshunt; Frederick Richard Daldy, University; Charles James Devonshire, King's; Joseph Fox, New;

Charles Horne, Spring Hill; Thomas Howell, University; William Henry Hyde, King's; Arthur Inglis, King's; Henry Charles Leonard, University; William Vernon Martineau, University; John Noall, Cheshunt; John Pershouse, Owens; Wilberforce Buxton Phillip, Cheshunt; Rev. John Pugh, University; Victor Regalia, Stonyhurst; Charles Robinson Robinson, University; John Jackson Smale, University; Mark Cephas Tutet Sturman, University; Barnard Thomas, University; John Thomas, Cheshunt; Robert Vaughan Tidman, New; John Henry Troy, University; Rev. Arundell Brount Wharton, King's; Christopher Wolston, Queen's, Birmingham.

#### REPRESENTATION OF BEDFORD.

It is believed that Captain William Stuart will be the Conservative candidate for Bedford, and that the Liberals will bring forward Mr. J. S. Trelawney, late M.P. for Tavistock.

Mr. Trelawny has replied to the overtures made to him from Bedford, in the following sensible frank and manly letter:—

"Kensington, Nov. 6, 1854.

"Dear Sir,—Reflection has confirmed the judgment to which I came on Friday last, when you did me the honour to wait upon me on the part of the liberals of Bedford. It seems to me that I ought not to disturb the borough without first receiving a large and influential requisition inviting me to stand.

"The liberal party in England is disjointed and disorganised. There is very little concerted action, and we have no leaders. There is, in fact, nothing which can give a candidate even reasonable security in appealing to a constituency. Under these circumstances guarantees become necessary.

"I have considered on what terms I could stand without serious injury to my own position. Let Bedford send me 500 written pledges of support from electors, and spare me a canvass, and I will be their candidate, paying the legal expenses; or let Bedford fight the election on its own grounds, using my name, and indemnify me against costs and charges.—I am, &c.

"J. S. TRELAWNY.

"Mr. John Usher, Bedford."

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a brief visit to London on Friday, returning to Windsor by an early evening train. The band of the French regiment of the Guides have received a hundred guineas from the Queen, in token of her Majesty's approval of their playing at Windsor.

Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., has been appointed a member of the Board of Supervision for the relief of the poor in Scotland, in the place of William Murray, Esq., of Henderland, deceased.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Master of the Temple to the vacant canonry in Rochester Cathedral.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a reduction of the fees for searching in the County Court Registry-office; to date from the 1st November.

The *Observer* records the movements of the respective members of the Cabinet:—Lord John Russell did not proceed to Norfolk on Saturday, but remained at his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Viscount Palmerston will return to London on Monday from his seat, Broadlands, Hants. The Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, and the Earl of Clarendon, are actively engaged in London with the duties of their respective departments. Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth, also remain in town. Sir G. Grey has not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of his recent accident to travel from Falldon, Northumberland, to town. The Chancellor of the Exchequer continues at Hawarden Castle.

Early on Sunday morning the band of the Imperial Guides left Folkstone, playing "God Save the Queen" amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., Mr. McGregor, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., and several gentlemen connected with our manufacturing interests, are about to proceed to France, in order to obtain precise information upon the present stock of wines in the various districts, the yield of last vintage, and the capability of further production. They propose further to consult the chief manufacturers whose products are at present protected by high import duties, and if possible to obtain their action upon the French government to modify those duties as regards British fabrics, a concession that would tend to a large increase in the reciprocal trade of the two countries, and promote an early adjustment of the wine duty question.

On Thursday, Mr. P. Erle, Mr. Denison, Mr. Phinn, and Mr. Collier were called within the bar; the two latter gentlemen by virtue of patents of precedence, and the two former on their appointment as Queen's Counsel.

Dr. Duff, in a letter dated on the eve of his leaving Malvern for the South, says that his symptoms are "considerably abated." This he ascribes to the absolute rest which he has been obliged to take, and which has given his medical treatment a chance of doing good such as no former treatment had received.

The visit of Lord Canning to Paris, relative to the arrangement of a more equitable system of postage between France and England, has, it is said, succeeded to a certain extent. The postage of a single letter is henceforward, report says, to be 6d., (twelve sous) either way, in place of 10d. paid at present in England, and sixteen sous in France.

Her Majesty's new yacht is to be finished and launched at Pembroke in January. Her lines have been laid with care and judgment, and promise great

speed; whilst her immense length—more than one hundred yards—and proportionate beam, will secure ample accommodation, not only to royalty, but also to the officers and crew—a comfort in which the Victoria and Albert is notoriously deficient. She is built of mahogany principally, and with sound British oak.

Mr. Lucas, in a long article in the *Tablet* of Saturday, repeats his determination on the subject of an appeal to the Pope against the decision of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, prohibiting a clergyman in that diocese from taking part in political agitation. He undertakes to carry his complaint "to the feet of the supreme Pontiff;" and he adds, "I promise to the decision of the supreme Pontiff, whatever it may be, the most unreserved and absolute obedience."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Geach, the colleague of Mr. Ellice, sen., in the representation of the city of Coventry. The hon. member had been, during the ten days preceding his death, in a precarious state. After much suffering, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Mr. Geach expired on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Geach began life as a clerk in the Birmingham branch of the Bank of England, on the small salary of £150 per annum. From that situation he was selected as the managing director of the Birmingham and Midland Joint-Stock Bank, which he conducted with great ability and credit. Mr. Geach was a few years since the co-partner in the patent for the railway axle-tree, a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the two proprietors. Mr. Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company, of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railways, and he was a large contractor for working power. He was also the principal and active partner in one of the most extensive manufactures of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were uncommon, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singular regularity and prudence. On the last general election his return, and that of Mr. Ellice, for Coventry, was unopposed. His death will be deplored by his constituents of every grade of politics, and his seat will not be easily supplied. He was elected by the more Radical section of the electors.

#### Miscellaneous News.

The principal wine and spirit dealers of Liverpool have agreed to close their establishments at three o'clock on and after last Saturday.

The Red Lodge, Bristol, has been purchased by Lady Byron, and munificently placed at the disposal of Miss Carpenter for the purpose of the reformatory schools established by that excellent lady.

In the case of Boyle v. Cardinal Wiseman, which was tried at the last Guildford assizes, when the plaintiff was nonsuited, a rule nisi for a new trial was granted in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Seafield has instituted refreshment and reading-rooms for the working-classes, in the village of Whitehills, in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire.

At a meeting held on Monday, in the board-room of the Consumption Hospital, at Brompton, the treasurer announced the receipt of the princely bequest of £5,000, in aid of the charity, from the late Mrs. Wilson, of Eaton-square.

An official report of the loss occasioned by the late fire at Liverpool gives the total as £102,000, the goods destroyed being valued at £96,000, and the building at £6,000. A third of the whole is stated to be insured in two Liverpool offices.

An experiment to breed salmon in the river Tay is now in progress under the auspices of a company. They have succeeded, according to their own computation, in hatching about 400,000 in selected breeding-places. Next season the infant salmon are to be allowed to go down to the sea with the natural-born.

A Mr. Hooper, who formerly kept the Malt and Hop Brewery, Queen-street, Ipswich, and who left England about three years ago on account of difficulties, has written to a gentleman in that town, stating he has just purchased the Prince of Wales Hotel, Melbourne, for £20,000.

A petition was filed in the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday against Mr. George Hudson on a bill of exchange for £1,100. Mr. Hudson, however, states that it has been paid. On Friday Mr. Commissioner Fane dismissed the petition, Mr. Hudson undertaking not to bring an action against the petitioner.

A Covent garden salesman calls the attention of the public to a quantity of counterfeit florins now in circulation. They are very difficult of detection, in consequence of their exact fac-simile of the genuine coin. It is impossible to break them by means of the "detector;" the only way being by the edge, which is imperfectly done.

A proposal for a monument to Scotland's hero, Sir William Wallace, is about to be carried out. Funds have been realized, and the Hill of Barnweill, near Craigie, between Kilmarnock and Ayr, is proposed as the site. This hill is supposed to be that on which Wallace stood and took a last look at the blazing "barns of Ayr." We have not heard whether the model is to be accepted by competition.

The show of the Lord Mayor Moon, to-morrow, will not include the allegorical representations which figured in the pageantry of last year and also in that of the year 1851. The only novelty in the procession of next Thursday will be six knights in armour, and a corps of pages on horseback, the appointments of whom have been entrusted to Mr. Cook, proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre. The other portion of the pageantry will be nearly as usual. The route will be rather an extended one. The procession, after leaving Guildhall, will pass down Princes-street, Bishopsgate-street, Hounds-



ditch, Minorities (the Lord Mayor's ward), John-street, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane, Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Bridge-street, and take water at Blackfriars-bridge.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., the London publishers of Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories," in a late letter, informed their correspondents in Boston that they had sold 25,000 copies of that work; and that there were eight rival editions in the market, which met with more or less success. The Boston publishers have issued 30,000 volumes, and the demand seems rather to increase than to abate.

We read in the *Jewish Chronicle*, that a Jew recently called on the venerable Rev. Dr. W. Marsh, Beckenham, Kent, for a vote to a situation. Being an entire stranger to the rev. doctor, he was asked whether he was a member of the Church of England? The reply was, "No." "To what Dissenting community do you belong?" asked the rev. doctor. The answer was, "To none: I am a Jew." "Then," said the rev. doctor, "I'll not give you a single vote." The Jew looked rather cast down with disappointment, upon which the doctor said, "But I'll give you two votes."

The efforts of the Reverend Robert Whiston to reform the administration of the Cathedral trusts at Rochester and other places involved him in legal proceedings, and much sympathy was felt for him both at home and in some of the colonies. The idea of presenting him with testimonials was set on foot, and £2,545 was collected, mainly in Lancashire, Derby, Kent, London, and Hobart Town. This sum was invested in plate; and last week deputations from all the places named waited upon Mr. Whiston at Rochester, and with complimentary speeches placed the testimonial in his hands.

Four Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Nine Marriages were celebrated in various parts of England in the quarter ending June 30th. The number only exceeds by 54 the Marriages in the corresponding quarter of 1853; still, after allowing for increase of population, the marriages have exceeded the average of the ten previous years. The marriages decreased in some of the south midland counties, and increased in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Wilts, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, in the North Riding of York, in Durham, and in Northumberland.—*Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General.*

### Postscript.

#### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

It is understood that a telegraphic message has been received in town, which purports to contain news from Sebastopol to the 30th. The whole of the contents have not transpired, but it is said to speak of Liprandi as a great thorn in the side of the besieging army.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 6 32 p.m.—We have received news from the Crimea, under date of the morning of the 25th, to the effect that the besiegers had established their third parallel at 200 metres from the ramparts. Their fire was more lively than on the first day. Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the flames. Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead and double that number of wounded.

From accounts received in Paris it appears that the loss sustained in the cavalry action before Balaklava was less severe than was at first reported. Instead of 500 men, it is said that only 124 were killed and wounded, and the names of no officers are mentioned.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.—Orders have been sent to the Admirals that the blockade already established at the mouth of the Danube is to be extended immediately to all the Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. The loss of the French army from the commencement of the siege to the 22nd of October, is 4 officers and 54 men killed, and 14 officers and 461 men wounded. Up to the 26th the total loss of the English was 400.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin from Warsaw, of the 6th inst., to the effect that Prince Menschikoff reports that the siege had continued up to the 1st of November, but nothing extraordinary had occurred.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—A Russian despatch from Prince Menschikoff states that on the 31st of October the situation of affairs was unaltered. The allied forces were annoyed (*gênés*) by rain.

Orders have been given to the Russian forces on the Gallician frontier to make a retrograde movement.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—A new levy of 100,000 men is to take place in Austria. Large purchases of horses have been ordered. A convention between Austria and Bavaria is rumoured; 20,000 Bavarians would replace the Austrian troops in Northern Italy.

ODessa, Oct. 28.—Prince Menschikoff has only 45,000 men at his disposal. Of the 4th corps d'armée, only the 12th division is with Liprandi at Bakchisarai. The divisions Pogoff and Lanakoi only commenced their march for the Crimea, from Bessarabia, on the 28th of October. Omar Pacha has been obliged to send 30,000 men to Varna, as reserve. He has finally abandoned his intended operations on the Lower Danube. He takes up his head-quarters at Schumla forthwith. The Turkish troops are leaving Varna for the Crimea.

BRUSSELS, November 7.—The King of the Belgians opened the session of the Legislature to-day. In his speech he declared that Belgium sets more value than

ever on its neutrality, confirmed by the sympathy and confidence of all Powers.

VIENNA, November 4.—The Bavarian minister, Von der Pfordten, had an interview with Count Buol in the forenoon of the 3rd inst. They were joined at 1 p.m. by M. de Bourqueney and Lord Westmoreland.

Mr. Seymour Trevenhore, who left Constantinople by the additional mail steamer *Gange* on the 28th ult., reached London by special train last evening with despatches from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for Lord Clarendon, but brought no intelligence from the Crimea of a later date than that already received, and no despatches for either the Minister of War or the Admiralty. Mr. Trevenhore left Balaklava on the 23rd ult.

In the *Emancipation*, of Brussels, we read:—"Mr. James Wilson, a member of the English government, has lately made a tour through Belgium, on his way to Paris. The object of his journey is to devise, in concert with the French ministry, means to prevent the transit of Russian goods through Prussia."

Letters from Marseilles state that vast quantities of provisions and stores were in course of embarkation at Toulon for the Crimea. Two batteries of artillery were expected to reach Marseilles in a few days, which would be despatched to the East without delay.

It has been represented to us that many of the Greek merchants resident in London, who probably owe their lives and certainly their fortunes to the protection they have enjoyed under the British flag, have so far forgotten themselves and their true position as to give vent to their satisfaction at the result of the late foray of the Russians in a most indecent manner.—*Times.*

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CRIMEA.

(From the *Daily News*.)

October 19.—The fleet has been quiet all day. Notwithstanding their tremendous broadsides, the ships do not appear to have done half the mischief which was anticipated to the enemy's forts. This is considered to be attributed in a great degree to the orders given by Admiral Dundas respecting the distance from which the vessels were to give their fire. Naval officers speak very openly of their disappointment and dissatisfaction.

October 20.—The morning misty, and the sky more overcast; but again the sun exerts its influence, and ushers in a fine warm day. There is no doubt that important information has been obtained at headquarters from some of the prisoners who have fallen into our hands and into those of our allies. The "Twelve Apostles" has been compelled to shift its position at last; it is now moored above the Paul battery, and her masts can be seen towering above the dockyard wall and buildings. An important arrival occurred to-day; two vessels, one freighted with gunpowder, the other with shot. Had it not been for this supply, we should have been destitute of ammunition for the larger guns by to-morrow night, even at the present rate of firing, one discharge every seven minutes. Many of the Russian round-shot have been collected and returned. One of the buildings in the dockyard was set on fire this afternoon, but the fire was speedily extinguished.

Oct. 21. Our guns have done great mischief to the enemy's works, but they repair them with rapidity at night, and, however exposed to fire, work their guns with great energy and precision. They have got the range of each of our batteries, and besides, have three or four guns to every one of ours. There is no denying that the general feeling is one of disappointment that we are not making more visibly rapid progress; but this feeling is said not to exist in high quarters.

Oct. 22. Information has been received from a prisoner of the death of the Governor of Sebastopol. It is stated that he was wounded in the leg by a round shot, and that he sank after the amputation of the limb. Admiral Dundas is reported to have given up command of the fleet to Sir Edmund Lyons.

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 22.—The fire from our batteries has most terribly told upon Sebastopol; the place is like a vast slaughter-house, and the streets are full of howling and gnashing of teeth. Five thousand men are killed or severely wounded. The explosion of the magazine in the rear of the redoubt, on the first day of the siege, killed and disabled three thousand men. The garrison are disheartened, and wish their tribulation was over, and that the allies had taken the town. The chief engineer, who conducts the defence of the fortress, is severely wounded. The weather is delightful, and especially since the commencement of the siege the days have been warm, and even hot. The natives assured as some weeks ago that winter with its frosts and snows would set in by the 20th instant.

(From the *Times*.)

Communications between the southern and northern shores of the bay are still open, but it remains to be seen whether the Russians will be able, on the fall of Sebastopol proper, to cross the water with their remaining vessels, and defend themselves in their new position. If they can succeed in this their fire may render the place untenable, and at all events Fort Constantine would have to be attempted by a second series of siege operations.—*Constantinople Letter*, Oct. 22.

Like the Albion and the *Arethusa*, the *Trafalgar* could not long keep her place, or, rather, she never took it up properly, for the Rodney sent a Moorsom shell into the mainmast of the *Retribution*, to which the *Trafalgar* was lashed; it burst in it, the mast went down, and both vessels were unfit for action. The old *Britannia* maintained her position, and was exposed to a hail of shot and shell. Both she and the *Furious*, to which she was lashed, kept up a very good rocket practice at the batteries. I saw towards dusk some very well directed ones fly over. The Admiral himself narrowly escaped a shell, which burst on the poop.

He was sitting on the poop railing when it fell.—*Letter from the fleet.*

The day after the bombardment, the *Sampson* went down to see what injury had been done to the forts. Well, they look as if they were marked with the small-pox; but I am afraid it is not of a very dangerous character, except perhaps on the northern face of the Cape Fort, where at one of the angles two of the port-holes have been thrown into one, but a considerable larger one. It is now established beyond doubt that the greatest defence of the sea forts of Sebastopol is the shallow water which does not allow a close enough approach to make ships' broadsides really formidable to them.—*Ibid.*

Oct. 27.

The last advices from Sebastopol are up to the 25th. The vessel which brought them is unable to furnish any details, but we know that the siege was going on as usual. Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything is neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said to be silenced except one. The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition. The British effective infantry is now about 15,000, the French 55,000, the Turks 11,000. The artillerymen are being much worn out by incessant toil. They are 12 hours out of the 24 in trenches, instead of the usual 8. The loss of effective strength from sickness and wounds amounts, in the British force, to about 80 a-day. No less than 9,000 men are dead or *hors de combat* in the last eight weeks. More Turkish troops are being sent up.—*Constantinople Letter*, Oct. 27.

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

THIS CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, October, 18th.—Passing through our camp as quickly as I could, I went over the heights in advance of our lines, and where our batteries are situated. From the whole space to the left of our lines, where the French batteries had stood, not a shot was being fired. Until I had seen it, I could scarcely credit that nearly 100 guns had been so effectually silenced as not to leave the earthworks even of one fit for firing from. Yet so it was; and the French trenches had been perfectly levelled, either by the fire of the enemy, or the explosion of their own magazines.

Respecting the explosion of the Russian round tower, the same writer says:—The shock and report were so terrific that for two or three minutes the enemy ceased firing along the whole extent of their lines. We could then see that a number of fresh troops rushed into the battery with one or two tumbrils of ammunition, and, after a short delay, in defiance of us, and to show that their ordnance was not injured by the explosion, they fired the whole of the guns in the work (about 20) in one tremendous volley, and showing themselves at the embrasures in their shirt-sleeves, gave three loud cheers. They certainly fight well, and put a good face on their misfortunes, for that explosion must have cost them 200 men at the least.

Polish deserters who have come in from Sebastopol (says a letter of the 15th) report that the Russian ships in the harbour—merchantmen and men-of-war—are all scuttled, and provided with plugs, so that they may be sunk at any time; and also that the Russians will sink them the moment they are in danger. It is believed that one of the ships of war in the harbour of Sebastopol has blown up.

#### SAFETY OF CAPTAIN COLLINSON.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, put into Port Clarence, on the 23rd of August. She had met with no traces of Sir John Franklin. She had lost three of her crew. The *Rattlesnake* was at San Francisco.

Speaking of this announcement the *Times* says:—"The *Enterprise* had not discovered any relic of Franklin or of his unfortunate crew, so that we are still left to the intelligence brought home by Dr. Rae. It is gratifying to hear that in the course of her prolonged absence the *Enterprise* had lost but three men. Our work amid the ice is now limited to certain investigations which may throw light upon the manner in which Franklin and his friends came by their end. In other words, we are no longer concerned for the living, but for the dead."

Cholera exhibits a continued decrease in the metropolis. The deaths from it, which in four weeks of October were 411, 249, 163, and 56, in the last week were only 31.

Mr. J. S. Trevelyan has declined coming forward for Bedford, as he sees no hope of present success.—*Standard.*

The *Esperanza* of 2nd states that the number of declared democrats who have been elected to the Spanish Cortes is 33; amongst them is the well-known republican leader, the Marquis de Albaida (M. Orense).

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1854.

With very limited quantities of Grain fresh in this week, and material improvement in prices of Wheat and Flour in all our country markets held yesterday, we have to note that prices of every article may be considered dearer here to-day.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,330 qrs.; Foreign, 2,440 qrs.; Barley, English, 4,400 qrs. Oats, English, 410; Irish, 1,560 qrs.; Foreign, 4,100 qrs. Flour, English, 570 sacks.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1854.

## SUMMARY.

THE public are disappointed with the tenour of the news from the Crimea. It is manifest that the strength of the Russian defences at Sebastopol and the extent of their resources have been greatly underrated; their valour and perseverance too much despised. The details received of the progress of the siege up to the 23rd ult., though they do not warrant apprehension, are calculated to increase anxiety for further news. On that day the English works were advanced within 300 yards of the defensive batteries, the French had constructed a battery within 300 metres of the walls, and our artillerymen were on the point of mounting a Lancaster gun in a position to command the dock-yard. Instead, therefore, of attacking earthworks, our cannon were, according to the last advice, in a position to shell the arsenal, the shipping, and the forts. The third parallel has been advanced, and there seems reason to believe that the final assault will, with a view to spare life, be postponed to the very last moment. The superior weight and number of the Russian cannon; the presence of some 30,000 men within the walls of Sebastopol ready to help in repairing the damaged batteries; the great extent and admirable position of their defensive works, many of which have been constructed since the first appearance of the allies at Balaklava; the labourious activity in adding to the fortifications of the northern part of the port, hitherto unharmed by the French and English artillery—indicate a protracted struggle. We may, therefore, readily believe the statement of the last Russian despatch, that up to the 1st instant "nothing extraordinary had occurred" at Sebastopol, and that the allies were inconvenienced by unfavourable weather.

Up to the last advice, the actual losses of the allies had been very small compared with their antagonists, although it is stated that up to the 23rd, not less than 9,000 had been placed *hors de combat* since the landing of the expedition. The Russian loss in the fortress is estimated at not less than 6,000 while the town was said to be on fire in various parts. Dreadful, indeed, must be the scene! While the Russians were receiving reinforcements slowly by a tedious land route, fresh troops and *matériel* were constantly arriving by sea to succour the allies, who also enjoy greater facilities for obtaining supplies than the enemy, whose stores were diminishing and who were suffering besides from want of water. Yet it is probable that the Russians, including the troops within and without the walls, outnumber their assailants, and are superior to them in cavalry. They are able, therefore, greatly to delay the capture of the fortress and interrupt the siege operations. Though we read of the retirement of General Liprandi to Bakshiserai—a confession of his failure to cut off the communication between the besieging force and Balaklava, the base of their operations—subsequent advice describe him as being very troublesome to the allies. On the whole, judging from the tenour of Lord Raglan's frank and weighty despatch, as well as from the interesting private correspondence from the camp, we may have to wait, some days, perhaps weeks, ere it can be announced with certainty that Sebastopol has fallen.

The share taken by the combined fleets in these gigantic operations has not been satisfactory, partly owing to their inability to anchor near enough to the batteries, partly to ineffective arrangements. The damage sustained by the exterior forts was comparatively trifling. They were disfigured—appeared "as if marked by small pox"—but their efficiency was scarcely impaired. Many of the ships, both of the French and English fleet, were severely handled, though it is remarkable that the *Agamemnon*, the flagship of Sir Edward Lyons, which anchored broadside on to Fort Constantine, at a distance of only 600 yards, escaped with trifling injury. The fact is explained by the Russians being unable to dip their guns sufficiently low to assail the gallant vessel. The policy of the Russians in blocking up the entrance to the harbour is now apparent, while it is equally clear that though their dreaded sea-batteries are not so overwhelmingly powerful as

had been surmised, they can only be successfully assailed by screw men-of-war. It does not, at the present, seem that the fleet are destined to play an important part in the reduction of Sebastopol.

The past week has been fruitful in expressions of opinion on the war; Lord Palmerston at Romsey, in a speech subsequent to that on which we have elsewhere commented—Mr. Miles, at a Gloucestershire agricultural dinner—the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, at a Patriotic Fund meeting—and Mr. Bright, in a letter to a constituent. Only the last is remarkable either for originality or force. Mr. Bright does not rest his opposition to the war on any abstract ground—but neither will he allow the argument to be settled by an appeal to the collected conventionalities of Vattel. He has, as a politician, a perfect right to put in abeyance—or rather, to keep out of sight—his private convictions as a religionist; and the attempts of some of his commentators to drag the latter into the front of the controversy on which he courageously enters, is scarcely worthy of their professed confidence in the practical policy of the war. He denies that it is a just or necessary conflict,—and makes out his case, if at all, from the confessions, in word or deed, of the men who have engaged in and are conducting it. "Imbecility, perhaps without example," is the phrase by which he describes the policy that has involved an expenditure of probably fifty millions, a year of high prices and disordered trade, and "the loss of life to an enormous extent." There are not a few who heartily agree in this severe condemnation of the past,—and yet can imagine sentiments more appropriate to the present, and counsel that might help to redeem the future.

Notwithstanding the inevitable and indisputable disturbance of commerce by twelve months of war, the Board of Trade returns continue to paint a favourable picture of our industrial condition. In the month ending October 10, the exports of British produce exceeded in value by nearly half a million those of the same month in the previous year—and for the past ten months, exceed by about ten millions those of the same space of 1853. In the imports of coffee, spirits, sugar, and tea, there is again an increase. The navigation returns, show, also, unabated activity. The reaction in the corn market, though slightly checked at Mark-lane on Monday, may be said to continue—large foreign shipments being announced, and traders recoiling from large purchases at present prices.

We are without domestic non-political events—except a collegiate scuffle at Cambridge, two or three cases of suspected murder, and the unfortunate destruction of five lives by the explosion of fireworks, can be so considered. The last mentioned provokes remarks as to the conduct of the police. Year by year, people are warned by printed notices against selling or publicly letting off the compositions by which a Protestant nation supplements its Church service for the 5th of November—yet squibs are advertised in nearly every street out of the City, by a parody of military show, and are fired with undiminished daring in every open place. This year, it was positively announced that the traffic would be suppressed—and the comment on the announcement is the fatal explosion of a miserable manufactory in a poor neighbourhood.

In Ireland, an agreeable diversion from the late dead calm is afforded by a speech of Mr. Lucas,—in which he undertakes to appeal to the Pope against the act of a Roman Catholic bishop, suspending his clergy from political action. Should the Pontiff confirm the episcopal edict, the layman promises to wash even his own unconsecrated hands of public affairs. In this there is good sense—a courageous recognition of the substantial moral equality of Church ministers and members; but how can even so bold a man face the possibilities of a decision adverse to his belief and hopes?

The best news from abroad is that of the ascertained safety of Captain Collinson—who is reported from Port Clarence, all well, and having lost but three men in as many years. The *Soulé* difficulty has been got over, it appears, by the frank confession of the French Government that it acted too hastily, and on imperfect information—for which we should read, "from too personal motives." The *New York Herald* will have it that the United States diplomatic conference in Europe is to be succeeded by a meeting of Mexican representatives, and that Santa Anna has determined on making himself King, and offering to sell the reversion of his crown to some royal scion of the Old World in want of subjects! We can believe anything of Santa Anna—but who believes in the *Herald*?

## THE BOMBARDMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

From early morn on the 17th ult. to the evening of the 29th, Sebastopol has sustained a daily cannonade, heavier than was ever before directed against a fortified place. The horrors to which its devoted inhabitants have been exposed during these twelve days can be but imperfectly imagined, and,

as yet, have been revealed only by those partial glimpses which the statements of prisoners and deserters open up to us. From 15,000 to 20,000 men cooped up within little more than a square mile—with so scanty a supply of water that women and children are sent out beyond the walls every morning to obtain the scantiest measure of it—exposed during the livelong day to the bursting of shells, the pounding of cannon-balls, the explosion of magazines, and the falling of buildings—engaged through the night in repairing batteries and re-mounting guns—so harassed as to be unable to bury their dead which lie festering in the streets, and pollute the air with the stench of animal corruption—deafened by the unceasing roar of artillery—blinded by a perpetual cloud of sulphurous smoke—living from hour to hour as if by miracle, and always within sight of the dying and the dead—oh! if it were possible to read at one view all the separate individual and family tragedies which Sebastopol witnessed during those twelve days, and sum-up the total amount of suffering, agony, and pain inflicted upon unoffending men, it might make many more dubious than they have been as to whether the war can yield humanity a compensation ample enough to justify this frightful havoc.

The capture of the place has not proved to be so easy a task as had been anticipated—its resources for defence are not so inferior, even on its weaker side, as the British public had flatteringly imagined—and the Russian has not shown himself to be so despicable a foe as recent appearances had taught us to expect. On the contrary, the first two or three days of the siege were evidently against the allies. The French batteries were soon cut up, and their guns silenced, while the explosion of one of their magazines caused much serious damage. Bravely as both French and English stood to their guns, it soon began to be apparent that their fire was unequal to that of the enemy, who in the number of guns and weight of metal, had the advantage. Slowly, however, but surely, the tide began to turn. The French had managed by the 21st to repair their works, and to advance a strong battery 200 yards nearer to the enemy. Skirmishers, firing under cover, picked off the Russian artillerymen at their guns. Every attempted sortie was repelled with loss to the besiegers. Our batteries got their range perfectly, and fired with terrible effect. The city was set on fire in several places. An immense magazine in rear of the Round Tower exploded, and the commandant of the city was killed. The trenches of the allies were being rapidly advanced to within four or five hundred yards of the strongest batteries of the place, and the fire of the Russians was less rapid and effective.

Seven days of this fearful work seems to have determined the Russian commander-in-chief to make a serious effort for the relief of the place. As early as the 18th he had sent from 12,000 to 15,000 men, cavalry and infantry, to surprise Balaklava, take our army in the rear, and interrupt its communication with its main dépôt of munition and stores—but his troops, finding the heights bristling with redoubts and batteries, and well manned with red coats—halted, and after a while retired. But on the 25th General Liprandi suddenly appeared on the same spot at the head of 30,000 men. The attack seems to have been unexpected. At any rate, the Turks fled from the redoubts, without even spiking their guns, which the Russians seized and turned against them. Three regiments of English light cavalry in endeavouring to retrieve the position, or to hold the enemy in check, suffered immense loss. The Highlanders, however, to whom with the Turks the charge of holding this position had been entrusted, remained firm—and the alarm having been given, a sufficient force arrived to drive the Russians back, but not to wrest from their possession the two forts which the Turks had abandoned. On the following day, a still more determined and sanguinary struggle took place. About 8,000 men made a *sortie* from Sebastopol, at the same time that the attack was renewed by General Liprandi from behind Balaklava. The Russians, we are told, were repulsed with great slaughter, and it seems likely that Liprandi has retired. It is probable that this diversion somewhat impeded the exertions of the besiegers, but the latest accounts represent the town batteries as having much slackened their fire, and a prevailing expectation on both sides that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the allies.

Be this as it may, it seems unlikely that the place will be subdued without dreadful carnage on one side or the other—possibly on both. Desperate preparations have been made to repel any attempted assault. Most of the non-combatant inhabitants have left the town. The pavement of the streets has been broken up—barricades, armed with artillery, have been erected, and deep trenches dug. Small streets have been rendered impassable—some by the ruins of houses thrown down in them—some by chains, pits, stone barriers, and large guns. Piles of stones have been heaped on the flat roofs of the houses, ready to be hurled upon the troops beneath. Mines also have been



excavated in several places—and it is said that the garrison will dispute every inch of ground. Deserters, however, represent them as becoming dispirited, and suffering greatly from want of water.

Such, according to the latest authentic intelligence, is the position of affairs in and around Sebastopol. Dreadful enough! but, we fear, only the commencement of horrors. For it is evident that when the place has been captured, the Russian forces, now amounting, it is computed, to 70,000, men will hardly be driven out of the Crimea without another pitched battle, and that the war will not terminate with this first campaign. On the contrary, Russia is said to be making the most gigantic efforts to renew hostilities in the spring—casting cannon of longer range and of enormous bore—strengthening her defences—and recruiting everywhere her wasted battalions. The immense physical resources wielded by Nicholas, give some colour to the plea urged by the advocates of this war, that Russia had attained a magnitude menacing to the independence and liberties of Europe. We must bear in mind, however, that she is now thrown on the defensive—and that a desperate patriotism urges her to unwonted exertions.

Still, we can see no prospect of an early termination of the war. The capture of Sebastopol will not put an end to it—and before the end of another twelvemonth, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, will probably be involved in it. May God, in his mercy, avert the coming calamities—for, unless He interposes, we see nothing in the lowering prospect to reconcile us to the misery which must ensue!

#### PALMERSTON TO PRIZE PEASANTS.

To the Lord President succeeds the Home Secretary, in possession of as much of the public attention as can be spared from waiting on the bulletins of war. Viscount Palmerston has been presiding at the distribution of prizes to ploughmen and other farm labourers of a certain standard of merit—a mother-country practice that may have unconsciously suggested to Young England across the water the experimental baby-show which lately astonished and amused us all. Upon the latter, it were easy to be brilliant—but the former crushes into common-place one of the most vivacious of Parliamentary orators.

Not even in the dull depths of common-place, however, can Lord Palmerston escape from his evil genius—the attendant demon that is always prompting him to flippancy on grave subjects, giving to his enunciation of truth and error alike the air of thoughtlessness or insincerity. Having to congratulate the recipients of those forty-shilling “rewards of virtue” by which agricultural ratepayers express their approval of self-supporting penury, and to edify the non-prizeholding spectators by an “improvement” of the exhibition—he ventures on the inculcation of certain “general principles”—such as the inevitableness, to the mass, of laborious poverty; the substantially impartial distribution of happiness; and the natural goodness of the human heart and mind. As the corollary of which important considerations, he warns his hearers to avoid the public-house and the tobacco-shop.

We might be in danger of incurring the blame we impute, were we in this place either to affirm or deny the “great principles” thus introduced. Perhaps only the first of the three is within the province of the political journalist to discuss—certainly, the second and third can no more be settled in a newspaper column than over a dinner-table. But what a graceless facility is that which ushers in the statement of a doctrine among the most controverted topics of thought, with “You know,” or “You will find!” It is by the ordination of Providence, the peasant who, with his family, costs society less than a horse, is reminded,—it is by divine appointment that there are many peasants to one landowner: an arrangement that no human “institution” can alter. It has been the pleasure of our Maker to subject a great portion of the world to trials and privations,—the representatives of the melancholy majority are coolly informed; but, by way of compensation, they are further told, all the best qualities of human nature are common to the whole race. Then follows an announcement that would have been received with contradictory shouts of “Hear, hear!” and “No, no!” if Hampshire agriculturists were as quick theologians as are some newspaper readers. “You will find that all children are born good.” We know not whether most to admire the forceful brevity or the easy optimism of the statement. Does his lordship suppose that he exhausts the question by this appeal to the parental experience of people who, of course, took their little ones for baptism to the parish church?

The noble viscount's social pathology is as compact as his psychology, or theology—and, withal, as consistent. The Church had dealt with every one of these prizeholders—for, if we mistake not, the baptismal certificate is a condition of candidature—

ship—as anything but “born good.” The society drinks with its protégés to the “Labourers of Hampshire,” from jugs of Hampshire ale,—and warns the people thus toasted and treated, that beer and tobacco are “the two great rocks” on which the poor make shipwreck. Not that the noble President, mindful of the cigar and wine-glass, would absolutely prohibit the peasant's pipe and pot—it is “the great use of tobacco” that is “detrimental,” the “renewed intoxication” that degrades and impoverishes. So, then, it is not a Maine-law but moderation that the Home Secretary would prescribe to a peasantry ambitious of prizes for “thirty-three years' service of one master,” there being no likeness to Hindoo caste in this Hampshire adherence to the native soil. Now that the object for which “great general principles” are to be remembered is thus narrowed, we would suggest that better means than prize-peasant shows might be used for its attainment. If there be a tendency in Hampshire to the excessive consumption of tobacco and beer, suppose we tried as correctives a tariff of wages and taxes that would permit the substitution of unstinted tea and light French wines—of cheap newspapers and entertaining books—of rural merry-makings that should neither degrade nor sensualize. Suppose we even admitted the labourer with his landlord or employer to the polling-booth—which would have the additional recommendation of carrying out the theory that all are born good alike, and share in common the best of human qualities. Suppose, in short, we were to substitute for insulting compliments and degrading patronage, the frank concession of rights and opportunities.

#### LONDON CRIES—HOW TO STOP THEM.

“WHAT are the wild waves saying?” asks with fatal earnestness the child upon the Brighton shore. What is the meaning of this confused murmur of voice, feet, and wheels, that deafens the City for nearly twelve hours every day—making conversation in Fleet-street impossible, and rising up to the highest tier of dwellings, even to the stone gallery of St. Paul's, like the noise of many waters?

First and most distinctly, it is a cry for more bridges. The dwellings of two million and a half of people, all within a circle of twelve or twenty miles, are intersected by a wide river. Over this river there are but six bridges, and only three of these six are free highways. As a vast proportion of the dwellers on either side are in daily circulation,—as a large, fertile, populous and attractive part of this island, lies south of the bisecting stream,—and as a people of busy and thrifty habits have an invincible repugnance to paying toll—the free bridges are choked, while the taxed are comparatively deserted. For the City, whither hundreds of thousands daily wend from south, west, east, and north, there are virtually but two transpontine communications—viz., London and Blackfriars Bridges. So crowded are both these ways, that there is no sight in London more astonishing to the stranger—no experience more irritating to the denizen. The apoplectic human stream that looks so grand from below, is chafing angrily above. In vain the clerk, late by five minutes, attempts a run—in vain the traveller, within sight of the railway clock, would quicken his steed. It is a procession, not a race, for which provision has been made. And long before the procession crosses the stage has it been marshalled and restrained. From Temple Bar to Aldgate Pump, the driver and the pedestrian gives himself up to the prescribed pace—to the loss of time and temper inevitable to checked speed. In the roadways not even the slow steady march can be maintained. The sluggish progress that is made, is made by jerks. At the distance of every hundred yards or so, there is a dead stop,—and in the interval, a hasty push. From nine o'clock till five, twice as many vehicles and foot passengers are in the main thoroughfares of the City as there would be were there free communications between the banks of the Thames.

The report of a Parliamentary committee upon the subject has just been published. There is a perfect unanimity of evidence as to the inconvenience of the present state of affairs, but an amusing variety of schemes for its improvement. The corporation had been in treaty for the purchase of Southwark Bridge; but its proprietors insisted on more than a hundred times the amount of its annual dividends. Mr. Bannocho would establish a steam-ferry at the Tower, and build a bridge at St. Paul's—a project which commends itself to the eye. The City architect would run an iron footway along either side of London Bridge—which would be to spoil its symmetry without relieving the approaches. The adaptation of the Tunnel and the erection of a suspension bridge are twin projects for the benefit of the Pool. Besides the opening

\* A correspondent of the Times makes this statement:—  
Passengers (24 hours) over three free bridges, London, Blackfriars, and Westminster .. .. 310,000  
Passengers (24 hours) over three toll bridges, Southwark, Waterloo, and Charing-cross .. .. 20,000

of Waterloo, a new bridge at Charing Cross, with a direct line of road to the South Eastern termini, is strongly urged. There is also a plan for making the Hungerford Suspension available for carriages. More daring than all, Mr. Pym seriously proposes a super-way, or prolonged tubular bridge, connecting all the principal quarters of London, and traversed constantly by cheap trains; the passengers ascending and descending in a chamber moved by machinery.

To the adoption of any one or all of these projects—making certainly a magnificent whole—there is, of course, a common preliminary. The average estimate for the erection of a bridge is half-a-million—nor could one be purchased, and the necessary alterations made, for much less; while the aerial scheme costs just that sum per mile. Yet is there no expression of difficulty as to getting the money—only as to its repayment; whether from parliamentary or municipal grants, or from a metropolitan rate. The railway would, of course, be executed as a commercial speculation; but the river roadways must be public works. The City cannot be expected to make bridges for the east and west—and the imperial exchequer is certainly not the appropriate fund for metropolitan improvements. A metropolitan rate is the obviously just and sensible method—but not in the absence of a metropolitan municipality. Carry out the recommendation of the City Corporation Commissioners,—constitute every district of London a city in form, as it is already a city (and one of the greatest) in fact,—and there is no scheme so splendid or costly that it may not presently be executed. As it is, works the most essential to health, not to speak of convenience or beauty, make no perceptible progress,—nuisances as intolerably offensive as pernicious, continue unabated,—while rates are levied under an infinite variety of denominations, and responsibility is evaded by the inscrutable division of authority. Many a poor creature died in London this last summer from causes he had for years paid to have removed; many a suburban dweller is daily bemired, two-thirds of the year, in getting to a door at which the paving-rate collector knocks with unruffled composure. London was a self-governing community when nearly all the rest of England, and even of Europe, was the property of feudal lords; but now, out-grown all but the traditions of municipal liberty, is destitute of the corporate force and freedom possessed by towns of fifty years date. To make the metropolis splendid in appearance and accommodation, in reality and as a whole, as it already is to the imagination and in parts, it needs but to claim from the Imperial Parliament privileges it had before Parliaments were in being.

A FEATURE OF “OUR SOCIAL MORALITY.”—Gin-palaces are the most imposing feature of our metropolitan street architecture! No lights are so brilliant as those which illuminate the palid faces of the men, women, and children who crowd these establishments. Outside splendour glorifies the dissipation going on within. Every street is grand with the parade of these resorts of the debauched, the infirm, and the unmanned. Scarcely a terrace, a parade, a commercial thoroughfare, or a narrow alley, can be found within the whole vast range of London, which is not radiant with the resources of inhumanity. Every week adds to the number and the magnificence of these shops, where distilled iniquity and liquid woe are offered for sale to the rich and the poor. Adventitious attractions of every sort are devised to seduce the innocent, and to captivate the fallen. A concert-room up-stairs, a giant, a dwarf, an Esquimaux, a poor black wretch from the antipodes, a handsome girl in bloomer costume, a dirty monkey, or a flirting maid behind the bar, are advertised in letters of flame to arrest the passer-by, or to attract the lazy lounge, who is merely desirous of getting as much gratuitous fun as possible with the drink for which he squanders his money. In these resplendent dens of death—where the Tempter has his home—under the flattery of artificial excitement, the bodies of myriads are slowly poisoned, and their souls are stealthily robbed of every element of dignity, and of the capacity even of aspiration; and the thronging victims sink into the foulest degeneracy, amid the mirth and blasphemies of their self-wrought insanity. The purest have a rude familiarity with all these scenes of human degradation forced upon them. The moral sense of the best becomes slowly blunted. The vulgar oath and ribald song soon cease to shock polite ears; and thus the corruption which is so deadly where it reigns supreme, spreads far and wide a blight which only the impregnable in virtue and in faith survive. To live within the bounds of this great city and to walk its streets by night or day—why, it is as though the Fiend were one's constant and inevitable companion; and, though no words are exchanged, the silent and impersonal fellowship is resistlessly vitiating, and fraught with every subtle danger. As we have said, we shall do no more than specify this gorgeous evil. We have no opportunity now to discuss any legislative or voluntary schemes for its amelioration and destruction. But we do summon our readers to look at this matter with candour and with care; and we ask them whether it is not high time that, by some means, if only for the sake of society, these glaring lights should be extinguished, and these barbarous songs of human madness put to silence?—[From an article in *Tait*, comprehensive, courageous, and earnest, and which we are glad to see attracting attention].



## LIFE ASSURANCE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

I.—PRO AND CON.

There must be very few of our readers who have not noticed the marvellous rapidity with which are springing up, on all sides, *Institutions for the People*. There are fewer, we trust, who do not feel grateful that all the tendencies of society, secular and religious, commercial and political, are in favour of their further increase. We hardly need stop to inquire why this should be the case. We would believe that Christian charity—the sap of nearly all the goodness that is to be found in human society—has something to do with it, but not a little doubtless is owing to the fact that things for the people are beginning to pay. Publishers find that the "People's Edition" is more profitable than the "Library;" Railway Companies, that parliamentary and third-class passengers return more than even aristocratic "first" or middle class "second;" Crystal Palace Directors, that a single shilling day is worth more than half-a-dozen five shillings put together. As in national prosperity, therefore, so in commercial—the people are its basis. That government is the strongest which has the broadest foundation,—that scheme the most prosperous which reckons the support of the million to be essential to its final success. We trust and believe this will prove to be the case with the class of institutions to which, for special reasons, we wish to direct attention in the present, and one or two subsequent articles.

The institutions to which we refer are those known by the title of Life Assurance Associations. A hundred and fifty years ago, we believe, not one society, so designated, had been thought of; their number now, in this country, is nearly two hundred, whose united capital can be reckoned by the millions; whose income and constituency by the hundred thousand. The general advantages of these societies we need not describe, for, probably, there is not one of our readers who has not seen, or does not know, of many instances where destitution has been turned into plenty, desolation into comfort, and the deepest distress alleviated by their means. Until very recently, however, these advantages have been entirely confined to the middle and upper classes of society. Legislators have denied to the working man the rights of citizenship and the benefits of partnership, and so capitalists have refused to him the advantages of Assurance. The prejudices on which the whole system of exclusive privileges is based, are, however, fast giving way, and one of the earliest results of a new order of things is the admission of the operatives to the benefits of Assurance.

We believe that there are now some six or seven Life Assurance Societies which issue policies to working men. Of the respective merits or successes of the societies we can say nothing. Probably it is too soon for any one to be able to pass an opinion on the pecuniary results of their common enterprise. We can only say that they have deserved success, and this perhaps can be said of very few similar associations. They have deserved it for opening to working men a channel for the investment of their savings, which we believe will be found to be safer, more profitable, and better suited to their circumstances, than any previously devised.

The only two forms of investment ordinarily available for the lower classes are Savings Banks and Friendly Societies—under which may be classed Benefit, Trade, and Burial Societies. Savings Banks have certainly not been found to answer all the purposes of safe investment. They are the "Consols" of the working man, with this difference, that he can never buy or sell at a profit, and cannot by any means be certain of getting his money from them when he may want it. The dowager duchess may well be content to receive her three per cent every January and July, when she has opportunity of adding five or ten per cent to her capital every seven years, by "selling out" and "buying in." The working man, on the contrary, must be thankful if he ever receives as much as he has invested. Generally speaking, however, the mere safety of these institutions is unquestionable, but there have been instances to the contrary,—instances afforded by Newport, Rochdale, Dublin, and other towns, where hundreds have lost nearly all the savings of years of care and toil—the only provision they had made for infirmity, old age, or death. Even, however, if their safety were altogether beyond dispute, Savings Banks do not offer that which the working classes more than any other needs—the advantages derived by Association. The middle classes prefer Life Insurance to mere Investment, because it not only ensures the re-payment of their savings; but provides against a known and very possible risk—the

risk of early death. If a working man dies, his wife can receive at most a few shillings more than has been actually paid, while the Assurer's family receives not merely the profit of his own investment, but a share of the profits made by two or three thousand similar investments. It is true that the Savings Bank has one advantage, namely, that the money invested is always on call, and can be had for any contingency at a few days' notice, but this at the same time is one of its disadvantages. Money invested in it is rarely found to be of the nature of a permanent investment. If it is put in one year it is taken out the next, and the chances are a thousand to one if, at his death, there is anything wherewith the children of the investor can be supported.

To supplement the deficiencies of Savings Banks, Friendly Societies have been established. The majority of these are unquestionably in a far worse condition than it is possible for any Saving Bank to be. They are neither safe, profitable, nor moral. We believe we are speaking within the truth when we say that the greater number of them are in an altogether bankrupt condition. One of the largest Friendly Societies in the kingdom is the "Manchester Unity." In an inquiry made by the House of Lords in 1848, it was stated that it would take three millions sterling to bring this society out of its difficulties. A gentleman, says a late writer in the *Scottish Review*, recently examined the state of 110 societies in the Midland Counties, and found only one in a sound condition. In one parish alone, forty societies had failed within the last thirty years, involving a loss to their members—all of them working-men—of nearly £2,500.

This could hardly fail to be the case with any societies managed as working-men's societies are managed. They are altogether too small ever to pay. Societies four or five times as large could be conducted with as little or less cost. They are held in the worst possible places for working-men to go to—public-houses and beer-shops—in which he is expected or compelled to spend for the landlord's benefit double the amount of his subscription. The subscriptions themselves are arbitrary and unjust in their operation, and frequently calculated without any knowledge of the actual risks against which they are intended to provide. Of some 12,000 Friendly Societies at present existing, only 600 have had their tables certified by an actuary. The rest charge what they can get, make up temporary deficiencies by borrowing of landlords, and finally wind up in debt and disgrace.

These remarks chiefly apply to the pot-house clubs of country towns and villages, to which, in the aggregate, the majority of the working classes belong. Some large friendly societies are more respectably managed, but if they are successful in their operations they are very few in number. The larger proportion serve principally but to waste the capital and deteriorate the morals of their members, to the profit only of the tavern and the beer-shop. We look, therefore, upon the establishment of respectable industrial assurance associations as a boon to the working classes, the nature and advantages of which we will endeavour to point out in our next number.

The lady converts to mesmerism in Edinburgh have formed themselves into an association, for the purpose of encouraging the application of this science as a domestic remedial agent.

Lord Palmerston's dictum at Romsey that all children are "born good" has provoked quite a storm. The noble lord has got a rap on the knuckles for dealing with theological difficulties. The *Daily News* is obliged to keep back the indignant letters it has received, but prints one from a correspondent who pathetically avers that the Home Secretary, who has no family, would tell a different story had he the experience of "a father of twelve children."

In Glasgow, whiskey is now sold as a medicine! On Sunday afternoon week, the police discovered an apothecary selling whiskey, slightly medicated, to customers shut out from the public houses by Forbes Mackenzie's Act. The liquid was poured out of a medicine glass, and the phials or other vessels brought by the purchasers were carefully labelled "Cholera mixture; dose—half a wine-glassful three times a-day."

Some time since Thomas Carlyle wrote a kindly letter to one who had fallen into the sing-song method of expressing his thoughts when he had any. In it, among other things, he remarks:—

The volume is calculated to create an interest in the author's behalf, at once joyful and sad, for, indeed, it is dashed with manifold apprehensions withal, in considering the perilous career you are now upon! I wish I could give you any advice or help, of the least use; but alas! who can advise or help? In the end there is no help for a man not any hindrance either, except what lies in himself, and in the wisdom or want of wisdom he may have! For one thing (which includes many) it would be of good augury, in my mind, if you turned your fine intelligence to some more solid province than that of verse-writing. With many cordial good wishes, were they of any use to you, I remain, &c.

## THE WAR.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE COMBINED ATTACK ON THE 17TH AND 18TH OF OCTOBER.

Official intelligence, both French, English, and Russian, as well as other correspondents, has at length put us in possession of authentic intelligence of the opening operations of the fleets and armies on the 17th and 18th ult.—the first two days of the bombardment. There are despatches from the French and English admirals, and from General Canrobert, the French commander-in-chief. Lord Raglan's despatches of that date have not come to hand. They were entrusted to Lieut. Henderson, who cannot account for their disappearance. Their obstruction is of course fathered upon the Greek emissaries of the Czar. The following is a general outline of the operations:—According to the report from the English camp, the batteries of the besiegers opened their fire on the morning of the 17th, the English with 71 and the French with 48 guns. The Russians are said to have brought 130 guns into play, and these of heavier metal than the allies. The French and English fleets attacked the sea forts half-an-hour after mid-day. A French magazine exploded about 9 a.m., but the French resumed their fire in the course of a little more than half-an-hour. About half-past 1 p.m., another French magazine exploded, and it is not stated whether the firing from the French batteries was resumed in the course of the day. The English land forces lost 96 men. The Retribution and London caught fire, and had their mainmasts carried away. With respect to the Russians it is stated that there was a tremendous explosion in Sebastopol about 2 p.m.; that the magazine of a Russian redoubt blew up about an hour later; and that in general great damage was done to the Russians. So far the English story of what occurred on the first day. Prince Mentchikoff concurs in stating that the land-batteries of the besiegers opened fire early in the morning, and that the fleets only entered into action after mid-day. He mentions only one explosion of a French magazine, and asserts that the French did not resume their fire after it took place. He states that the English fire was continued till nightfall, but latterly only from two guns. He says that two of the assailing vessels appeared to have caught fire from the red-hot balls, and that one had its spars damaged. On the part of the Russians he admits that 500 men had been killed, and among them Admiral Kornilev; that Admiral Nachimoff had been slightly wounded; that Fort Alexander had suffered slightly, and Fort Constantine severely; that all the guns on the Malakhoff Tower (apparently the same that the English call sometimes the Round Tower and sometimes the White Tower), and thirty-three guns in one of the bastions, had been dismounted. The Prince makes no mention of any explosion in Sebastopol on the 17th. The English report of the 18th is, in effect, that the English munitions were got up with difficulty; that the Russians had remounted their guns; and that the redoubt and the Round Tower kept up a brisk fire. Prince Mentchikoff states that the fleets had not renewed their attack; that the fire from the English land-batteries was much less vigorous than on the preceding day, and had diminished sensibly after mid-day; of the French batteries on the 18th he makes no mention. He mentions that all the Russian guns dismounted on the 17th had been remounted during the night, and the Malakhoff Tower, although the fire of the besiegers was principally directed against it, suffered little. The English and Russian accounts of the second day's proceedings are (allowance being made for mere omissions on both sides) entirely at one, with the exception that the latter attributes the slackening in the English fire to a demonstration made against Balaklava by a Russian detachment, while the former only leaves it to be inferred that the fire had slackened from the allusion to the difficulty in getting up the munitions.

The report of the French commander-in-chief, not very encouraging be it remarked, is as follows:—

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

Monsieur le Maréchal, — Yesterday, at sunrise, we opened our fire in concert with the English army. Matters were going on well, when the explosion of a battery powder magazine, unfortunately of considerable size, somewhat disturbed our attack. This explosion produced the greater effect from the number of the batteries in proximity to the spot where it occurred. The enemy took advantage of this incident to increase his fire, and the general in command of the artillery agreed with me, that we were under the necessity of suspending our fire in order to make our repairs, as well as to complete the system of attack towards our right, by the construction of new batteries to approach those of the English army.

This delay is certainly much to be regretted, but we are compelled to submit to it, and I am making every arrangement for shortening it as much as possible.

Sebastopol has sustained the fire far better than was expected; the enclosed space, throughout its enormous development in a straight line, carrying all it can hold of heavy sea-guns, renders it capable of prolonging the contest. On the 17th, our troops took possession of the plateau that faces the point of attack, called the bastion of the Mat: they now occupy it. This evening we shall construct there the mask of a 12-gun battery, on the extreme right, above the ravine.

All our means of attack are concentrated on this bastion, and we shall, I trust, dismantle it rapidly, with the assistance of the English batteries that are battering its left front.

Yesterday, about 10 in the morning, the allied fleets



attacked the outer batteries of the place, but I have not yet received information that will enable me to give you an account of the results of this attack.

The English batteries are in the best possible state, they have received nine new mortars, which will, it is supposed, produce great effect. Yesterday there was an immense explosion in the battery surrounding the tower situate to the left of the place. It must have injured the enemy a great deal. Since then this battery has fired but little, and this morning there were only two or three pieces able to fire.

I have no precise news of the Russian army. Nothing tends to show that it has changed the positions it held, and in which it expected its reinforcements. I have received almost the whole of the reinforcements I expected in infantry from Gallipoli and Varna. General Levaillant has just arrived with his staff, which raises to five divisions the effective force in infantry of the army I have here under my orders.

The sanitary state is highly satisfactory, the spirits of the troops excellent, and we are full of confidence.

CANROBERT.

#### DESPATCHES FROM THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ADMIRALS.

A London *Gazette Extraordinary*, published on Saturday, contained two despatches from the English naval commander. The first dated "Britannia, off the Katscha, October 13," states that the allies were much retarded in erecting batteries by the rocky nature of the soil, but that, "the Russian fire of shot and shell by day and night had produced little or no effect. The naval and marine battalions are healthy, and there is less sickness in the army. Sir Edmond Lyons, in the *Agamemnon*, with the *Diamond*, and a squadron of steamers, is at Balaklava, assisting the troops. A French squadron under Vice-Admiral Bruat, is anchored between the lighthouse and the harbour, in communication with the left of the French army." "The *Sidon* and *Inflexible*, with *Cacique* and *Caton*, are still in Odessa Bay, to prevent any communication by sea with the Crimea, and I have sent a transport to them with coals and fresh provisions, which I have drawn from Sinope." After describing the rescue of the Austrian vessel, as detailed in our last number, he says:—"I learnt from Captain King, of the *Leander*, of the approach to Eupatoria of a large Russian force near the town. I have sent the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius* to assist in the defence, should it be attacked, and shall send two other vessels to-day. The French and Turkish troops sent for from Varna and Constantinople by the *Simoon*, *Vulcan*, *Cyclops*, and our transports, are hourly expected; they have been kept back and detained by the late strong north-east gales."

The second despatch describing the opening of the siege is as follows:—

Britannia, off the Katscha, Oct. 18, 1854

Sir,—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the Allied Armies opened fire upon the Russian works, south of Sebastopol, about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect and small loss.

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the admirals of the allied fleets, that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown in the accompanying plan, but various circumstances rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.

3. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, *Sampson*, *Tribune*, *Terrible*, *Sphinx*, and *Lynx*, and *Albion*, *London*, and *Arethusa*, towed by the *Firebrand*, *Niger*, and *Triton*, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward; while the *Queen*, *Britannia*, *Trafalgar*, *Vengeance*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, with *Vesuvius*, *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Highflyer*, *Spitfire*, and *Cyclops*, lashed on the port side of the several ships, gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six, p.m., when, being dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians, and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries cannot, of course, yet be correctly ascertained.

6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well armed works, could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of 44 killed and 266 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The *Albion* had suffered much in hull and masts; the *Rodney* in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the *Spitfire*, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but with the exception of the *Albion* and *Arethusa*, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron serviceable in twenty-four hours. Foreseeing from the nature of the attack that we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board her Majesty's ship *Vulcan* at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss.

9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, did his duty.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

The same *Gazette* contains the names of the killed and wounded during the engagement. We have room for no more than the abstract:—*Britannia*, wounded 9. *Agamemnon*, killed 4; wounded 25. *Queen*, killed 1;

wounded 7. *Sanspareil*, killed 11; wounded 59. *Trafalgar*, wounded 2. *Sampson*, killed 1; wounded 2. *Terrible*, killed 1; wounded 8. *Retribution*, wounded 2. *Firebrand*, wounded 5. *Sphinx*, killed 1. *Spitfire*, killed 2; wounded 9. *Cyclops*, wounded 1. *Triton*, wounded 5. *Albion*, killed 10; wounded 71. *Bellerophon*, killed 4; wounded 15. *Rodney*, wounded 2. *Vengeance*, wounded 2. *Arethusa*, killed 4; wounded 14. *London*, killed 4; wounded 18. *Niger*, killed 1; wounded 4. *Furious*, wounded 6.—Total, killed 44; wounded 266.

The *Moniteur* has also published a despatch from Vice-Admiral Hamelin dated "Ville de Paris, off Katscha, October 18th." He thus describes the general attack on the preceding day:—

As far as the squadrons are concerned, it was to be effected in the manner following:—The French squadron engaged to approach the southern breakers, to take up its position at about seven cables' length from the 350 guns of the Quarantine battery, with the two batteries of Fort Alexander, and with the artillery battery. The English squadron had to attack, on the skirts of the northern breakers, nearly at the same distance, the 130 guns of the Constantine battery, that of the Telegraph, and the Maximilian tower of the north. If, then, your Excellency supposes a line traced along the entrance of Sebastopol, from east to west, the line will intersect the attacking position that devolved on each squadron. The Turkish Admiral, with two ships, the only ones he had for the moment within reach, was to anchor north of the two French lines; that is to say, in an intermediate position between the English and the French ships.

On the morning of the 17th, the attack by the siege batteries commenced; but it was a calm, and it was necessary to tow the ships by steam frigates before the line of 26 ships belonging to the allied squadrons could be extended before Sebastopol. But notwithstanding this difficulty, and the dislocated condition of the French squadron, part of its ships being anchored at Kamiesh and part before the Katscha, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your excellency that the ships of our first line advanced about half-past 12 at noon, under the fire of the Sebastopol batteries, which they confronted the first for more than half an hour without replying to it. A few moments after they answered this fire warmly with their broadsides, but did little execution on account of their small numbers. Subsequently, the other French and English vessels arrived in succession, and the attack became general.

About half-past two, the fire of the Russian batteries slackened; it was silenced at the Quarantine Battery. This was the object the French squadron had particularly in view; but our fire was redoubled, and lasted without interruption until night.

At the moment I am writing to your Excellency, I am still ignorant of the success obtained by our siege-batteries, whose fire began before ours, and which cannonaded the Russian fortifications on the land side.

If the Russians had not blocked up the entrance to Sebastopol, by sinking their five ships and two frigates, I have no doubt that the ships of the squadron, after a trial of the first fire, might have entered the passes successfully, have reached the bottom of the harbour, and put itself in communication with the army. They would not perhaps have lost many more than we have now to regret; but the extreme measure adopted by the enemy, in sacrificing a part of his ships, obliged us to limit ourselves to fighting for five hours against the sea batteries of Sebastopol, with the view of succeeding in silencing them for a greater or less period, in occupying a great many of the gunners in Sebastopol, and in thus lending both a material and moral assistance to our army.

To-day, the 18th, I have only time to give your Excellency in haste a general sketch of this affair, which in my opinion reflects high honour on the French navy. I join to this sketch a list of the names of the men killed and wounded on board each vessel; I shall shortly send to you a detailed report of all the phases of the attack, and of the more or less active part taken by each vessel.

At the commencement of the affair, the enthusiasm was extreme; during the combat the tenacity of each man was not less so. Before opening fire I had signalled to the squadron, "France is looking on you"—a signal that was received amid the cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

I am, with profound respect, M. le Ministre, &c.,

HAMELIN.

#### THE LAND ATTACK—PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

The special correspondent of the *Times* gives a brief report of the first two days' bombardment from the land side:—"Firing commenced, from the French and English batteries by signal at 6 30 a.m. on the 17th, but for 30 minutes previous the Russians fired furiously on all the batteries. The cannonade on both sides was most violent for nearly two hours. Our left attack consisted of four batteries and 36 guns; our right attack, of 20 guns, in battery. There were also two Lancaster batteries and a 4-gun battery of 68-pounders on our right. The French had about 46 guns. In all we were supposed to have 117 guns to subdue about 130 guns of the Russians. At 8 o'clock it was apparent that the French batteries in their extreme right attack, overpowered by the fire and enflamed by the guns of the Russians, were very much weakened; their fire slackened minute after minute. At 8 30 the fire slackened on both sides for a few minutes, but recommenced with immense energy, the whole town and the line of works enveloped in smoke. At 8 40 the French magazine in the extreme right battery of 12 guns blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing and wounding 100 men. The Russians cheered, fired with renewed vigour, and crushed the French fire completely, so that they were not able to fire more than a gun now and then at intervals, and at 10 o'clock they were nearly silenced on that side. At 10 30 the fire slackened on both sides, but the allies and the Russians re-opened vigorously at 10 45. Our practice was splendid, but our works were cut up by fire from the "Redan," and from the works round a circular martello tower on our extreme right. At 12 45 the French line-of-battle ships ran up in most magnificent style and engaged the batteries on the sea side. The scene was indescribable, the Russians replying vigorously to the attacks by sea and land, though suffering greatly. At 1 26 another magazine in the French batteries blew up. The cannonade was tremendous. Our guns demolished the

Round Tower, but could not silence the works around it. At 1 40 a great explosion took place in the centre of Sebastopol, amid much cheering from our men, but the fire was not abated. The Lancaster guns made bad practice, and one burst. At 2 55 a terrific explosion of a powder magazine took place in the Russian Redan fort. The Russians, however, returned to their guns, and still fired from the re-entering angle of their works. The cannonade was continuous from the ships and from our batteries, but the smoke did not permit us to see if the British fleet was engaged. At 3 30 a loose powder store inside our naval battery was blown up by a Russian shell, but did no damage. The enemy's earthworks were much injured by our fire, the Redan nearly silenced, and the fire of the Round Tower intrenchments diminished, though the inner works are still vigorous. At 3 35 the magazine inside the works of the Round Fort was blown up by our shot. At 4, the ships outside were ripping up the forts and stoneworks and town by tremendous broadsides. Only the French flag was visible, the English fleet being on the opposite side of the harbour. Orders were given to spare the town and buildings as much as possible. From 4 to 5 30 the cannonade from our batteries was very warm, the Russians replying, though our fire had evidently established its superiority over theirs, the ships pouring in broadside after broadside on Forts Nicholas and Constantine at close ranges. Towards dusk the fire slackened greatly, and at night it ceased altogether, the Russians for the first time being silent. The French have lost about 200 men, principally by the explosions; our loss is very small—under 100 killed and wounded since the siege began. Captain Rowley, of the Guards, was killed yesterday; O'Leary, of the 68th Regiment, killed to-day; Ruthven, Lieutenant, R.N., wounded. We have gained greatly on the works to-day, and, but for the melancholy disasters which befel our allies, should have crushed much of the Russian batteries. The French fleet avenged these most amply. Much of the sea-side of the town is in ruins."

"October 18, 3 p.m.—The fire was resumed this morning soon after daybreak. The French were still unable to support us. Their extreme left is silenced. They will not be ready till the 19th or 20th, so damaged are they by the Russian fire. During the night the Russians remounted their guns and brought up fresh ones, and established a great superiority of fire and weight of metal. At 10 a.m. the alarm was given that the Russians were marching to attack our rear on the Balaklava road. Lord Raglan and staff, with large bodies of French troops, at once moved there, and found the Russian cavalry and two battalions of infantry, with one gun, endeavouring to creep up in a fog to the outposts. The Turks opened a fire from the redoubts, and the Russians retired. At this moment (3 p.m.) the Russians are pressing us very hard, returning three shots to our two. Colonel Hood, of the Guards, was killed in the trenches to-day. Ruthven, of the Albion, is better. Lieutenant Chase, of the Albion, is killed. Another Lieutenant and 100 men were killed and wounded in our fleet yesterday while attacking Fort Constantine. The attack by the fleets is to be renewed to-morrow. Of the siege-train there are two killed, fifteen severely wounded, and eight slightly wounded. This was up to yesterday. Our loss up to to-day is 96. The "Redan" and flagstaff fort are as troublesome as ever. The *Retribution* and *London* had their mainmasts shot away, and were on fire yesterday. They had to be hauled off. The *Agamemnon* has suffered severely. We can scarcely get up ammunition to our guns."

#### THE ATTACK BY SEA—PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Writing under date Oct. 18, off the Katscha, the *Times* correspondent briefly describes the attack upon the outer forts:—"Yesterday morning, about daybreak, the English and French opened fire from their batteries on the south side of Sebastopol. During the night topgallant masts were lowered, spare spars and boats handed over to her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, and early in the morning steam was up. The paddlewheel and screw-frigates lashed themselves alongside the sailing line-of-battle ships, and all was got ready for the fight. The French were to occupy the right as you enter the harbour,—that is, the southern side, and the English the left, or northern side, in one line,—about 1,600 yards off. The French first got into their places, about half-past twelve o'clock, and immediately commenced a heavy fire, which was vigorously returned from the batteries. The distance, however, was certainly greater than was originally contemplated, and, as far as I can ascertain, it was over 2,000 yards. By degrees the English ships successively took up their stations, passing in rear of the French and anchoring to the left. The *Agamemnon*, *Sanspareil*, and *London* (lashed to the *Niger*), however, took an inside station in advance,—perhaps about 1,000 yards from Fort Constantine. Nothing could be more noble than the gallant way in which the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil* steamed in amid a perfect hail of cannon balls and shells, preceded by a little tug steamer, the *Circassia*, commanded by Mr. Ball. This little bit of a cockleshell, which looked as if she might have been arrested by a fowling-piece, deliberately felt the way for the large ships till her services were no longer required. The firing soon became terrific. At the distance of six miles the sustained sound resembled that of a furious locomotive at full speed, but, of course, the roar was infinitely grander. The day was a dead calm, so that the smoke hung heavily about both ships and batteries, and frequently prevented either side from seeing anything. From about 2 till dark (nearly 6) the cannonade raged most furiously. Towards 4 o'clock Fort Constantine, as well as some of the smaller batteries, slackened somewhat in their fire; but towards dusk, as some of the ships began to haul out, the Russians returned to their guns and the fire seemed as fierce as ever. There was one ex-



plosion just behind Fort Constantine, which appeared to do much damage. At dark all the ships returned to their anchorage. The change was magical from a hot sun, mist, smoke, explosions, shot, shell, rockets, and the roar of 10,000 guns—to a still, cool, brilliant starlight sky, looking down upon a glassy sea, reflecting in long tremulous lines the lights at the masts of the ships returning amid profound silence. What damage has been done to the forts we don't yet know. Three of our ships have been roughly handled, and the killed and wounded amount to 46 English killed and upwards of 250 wounded. Lieutenant Chase, of the Albion, has fallen, and Lieutenant Lloyd, commanding the Vesuvius, and Mr. Foster, midshipman on board the Sanspareil, are seriously wounded. No captains have been hit. The blue jackets showed all their ancient valour. Eight or nine men were swept away at a fore-castle gun on board the Sanspareil by the explosion of a shell. The two remaining men coolly went on loading, with their sponge and rammer, as though nothing had happened."

Another correspondent states, that chiefly in consequence of the dense smoke very few of the vessels succeeded in getting into the position assigned to them. "The French and Turkish vessels went so far to the left as to prevent several of the English vessels from approaching. The order was to keep 1,200 yards off the forts, but the disengaged steamers, and at their head the splendid Agamemnon, approached much nearer, and poured in their shot and shell with unceasing activity. This example was followed by the Queen, which was obliged to leave her place because two steamers came into her way, but ran down along the line and joined the detached steamers—a movement which the Agamemnon answered by a "Well done, Queen!" The lashing of the steamers alongside of the line-of-battle ships did very well. Of course, they could not escape entirely, but, with the exception of the Firebrand, which lost her gibboom and suffered severely besides, none of the steamers were disabled, and every one was capable of taking her charge back again. A great disadvantage was that the vessels approached only one after the other, instead of advancing rather in a line, so as to commence firing. The gradual approach of one vessel after the other afforded the Russians the facility of concentrating the fire of their batteries on one vessel. The sight of the approaching squadrons was one of the most imposing which one could possibly witness. Some of the liners, observed from the starboard side, hid their tiny propellers so completely that the huge masses seemed to move themselves. If this was the most imposing sight, the most exciting was that when the first shot was fired from the fort. It was as if an electric spark was running through the crews. There was a perfect fury for firing, and the greatest difficulty was to make the men cease, as was at times necessary, when one or another of the vessels was in the way. A great inconvenience in working the guns was experienced from the absence of so many men at the naval brigade, especially in the ships from which some of the superior officers had gone to camp. Several of the liners could not work their upper-deck guns in consequence."

A letter from Therapia, dated Oct. 20, and published in the *Moniteur*, says:—"You will hear from all sides that our sailors fought valiantly: every one did his duty, and in the most noble manner. The Charlemagne arrived at her station the first, and for half-an-hour supported alone the fire of all the Russian forts, returning their fire with a vigour which was the admiration of both squadrons. A shell burst on the stern of the Ville de Paris, and the poop was knocked to pieces. By a kind of miracle Admiral Hamelin was not injured, but of his four aides-de-camp one, M. Sommeiller, was killed, and the others were wounded, as well as several other persons who were standing near. M. Bouet Willaumez, the chief of the staff, escaped as fortunately as the admiral."

A letter of Oct. 18, in the *Patrie*, says:—"The Alger did wonders. Its 36-pounders, of which it has the monopoly, occasioned tremendous devastation. At one moment the Russians, seeing what most hurt them, scarcely fired a shot against this vessel. The Alger was the last to retire from the spot it had so well chosen, and it was not till nightfall that it raised its anchor. The Jupiter and Alger were the luckiest of all our vessels. Neither of them had a man wounded. The Charlemagne suffered considerable damage to her engine. The poop of the Ville de Paris blew up. The Montebello suffered. The Russians fire very badly; all their shells and balls pass through or over our sails. The Alger at one time was exposed alone to the fire of two forts and the citadel, and yet she only received three projectiles on her deck and four or five in her rudder."

#### DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—The operations of the siege have been carried on unremittently since I addressed your Grace on the 18th instant.\*

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to re-open, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British entrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, shortly after daylight, Gen. Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet, far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceptible.

Our fire has also been constant and effective; but the enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men, and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled, by unceasing exertion, to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed, in a very short space of

time, and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing.

This facility of repairing and re-arming the defences naturally renders the progress of the assaults slower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th instant, inclusive.

In my last I announced to your Grace the death which had just been reported to me of that deeply lamented officer the Honourable Colonel Hood of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th. His Serene Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday morning before daylight in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy; the Honourable Lieutenant Ruthven, who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Gresham of her Majesty's ship Britannia. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front.

I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is represented to be stationed in the plains south of Bakhth-Serai.

Admiral Kerniloff, chief of the staff, and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The following is a list of the officers wounded from the 18th to the 20th ult.:—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel the Hon. F. G. Hood, killed; Captain Cameron, Major his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Lieutenant F. Davies, wounded. 95th Regiment—Lieutenant E. P. Smith, and Captain Raines, wounded. 44th Regiment—Captain A. Browne, Lieutenant M. Bradford, and Assistant-Surgeon J. Gibbins, wounded. 68th Regiment—Captain H. H. Morant, wounded. Artillery—Major C. C. Young, wounded. The following is the total:—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 95 rank and file, wounded. Of the naval brigade, 6 were killed, and 16 wounded, on the 17th; on the 18th, 2 killed, and 6 wounded; on the 20th, 2 killed, and 13 wounded; on the 21st, 6 wounded; and on the 22nd, 2 killed, and 6 wounded.

#### FURTHER DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

On Monday night the following despatch was received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Dundas:—

Britannia, off the Katcha, Oct. 23.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 18th instant the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, although it is still considerable.

2. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, and up to the 20th had a loss of 12 killed and 53 wounded, as per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan, I have reinforced them by 410 officers and seamen, and placed Lord John Hay in the Wasp, under the orders of Captain Lushington.

3. Captain Brook, at Eupatoria, supported by the Leander and Megera, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns; we have drawn large supplies from there, but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

4. Since the action of the 17th, the enemy have been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and in constructing new works on the north side of the harbour, commanding the approaches by sea and land.

5. I have sent the Albion and Arethusa to Constantinople to repair; the other ships of the fleet have fished their masts, &c., and are ready for service.

6. The Lynx, Sphynx, Stromboli, and Viper, have arrived.

7. The weather hitherto has been very favourable, and the crews of the ships are generally healthy.

8. The English and French steam division continues in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea.

I have, &c.,

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

The following is an abstract of the killed and wounded referred to by Admiral Dundas during the four days ending Oct. 20:—Britannia, killed, 2; wounded, 6. Albion, killed, 1; wounded, 7. Queen, killed, 2; wounded, 7. Trafalgar, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Bellerophon, killed, 1; wounded, 8. Vengeance, wounded, 6. London, killed, 1; wounded, 2. Arethusa, killed, 2; wounded, 1. Diamond, killed, 2; wounded, 11. Beagle, wounded, 1. Firebrand, wounded, 1.—Total, killed, 12; wounded 53.

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* describing the bombardment, thus speaks of the Lancaster guns:—"The air seemed to groan and lament from the peculiar sounds that were emitted during the passage of the iron hailstorm which was falling upon besieged and besiegers. Among these sounds that of the conical missiles discharged by the heavy Lancaster guns forced itself upon the attention, for it differed from all others."

\* This despatch has not been received.

It resembled precisely the wavy rushing noise made by an express railway train when heard from a little distance. One of these guns, that landed from the Arrow, and placed in a battery in front of the 2nd brigade, light division, was particularly directed at the line-of-battle ship, the Twelve Apostles. In a very short time the ship was hauled off, and placed under the protection of Fort St. Nicholas, but not until she had been pierced by four missiles from the Lancaster. The battery near the 2nd division, in which were two Lancasters and three ships' 68-pounders, directed its fire particularly at the Round tower, and in less than an hour every gun on its summit was silent, and only three out of the eighteen guns which had been mounted in front and on each side of it, were continuing their fire.

Our artillery have calculated that up to the night of the 14th the Russians had fired 10,000 round of shot and shell at the two armies.—*Extract from a letter.*

Unfounded reports have been spread about London that the Duke of Cambridge was killed. This is said to have come by telegraph. It appears, however, that on the 17th he had a narrow escape:—"In front of the camp of the Light Division, on the brow of the hill overlooking the one-gun Lancaster battery and the 21-gun battery, is a house I have before alluded to—now known as the Picquet-house. Round it is a yard, enclosed by a stone wall. Within this the Duke of Cambridge and Sir G. Brown were standing just now with many of the staff, looking at the bombardment. A round shot passed between the two generals, and whizzing across the yard, was stopped by the wall on the opposite side. The duke laughed the matter off, but Sir George, thinking the number of conspicuous uniforms had attracted the fire, immediately ordered the officer commanding the picquet to clear the yard. It was a narrow escape for both."

One writer from the fleet states that the Agamemnon was anchored within 900 yards of Fort Constantine, quite close to shoal water:—"The Agamemnon fired 70 rounds, and her broadside is quite scorched the whole length. Sir Edmund Lyons, at the time occupied with this big fort, sent his flag lieutenant through a galling fire to bring in the Bellerophon, and to get the Sanspareil back. He said, 'Tell them to come in; these forts will sink me, and I'm—if I leave this; and this is quite the case. He is of the truest stuff, fixes his mark and then sticks to it. The Britannia remained till after dark, steady also at her work, but she and the French were all too far off.'"

A naval officer on board the Britannia writing to his relatives on the 18th, says:—"At two p.m. we were in action; and as time will not allow me to give a long description, all I can say is, I never heard such a row in all my life. We towed in with a steamer lashed alongside; took up a position, and let go the anchor; swung the ship broadside to the fort, and went to work. We were firing four hours and a-half; then up anchor and went out at sunset. Our list in the squadron is 44 killed and 266 wounded. We had a wonderful escape in this ship; the shot came into us in all directions, and yet, I thank God! only nine wounded. . . . Yesterday the shot, shell, and rockets began to fly about us long before we were anchored, and the deafening noise, the hiss of the missiles, and the roar of some thousands of guns, you may amuse yourselves by trying to imagine. We were ordered not to fire before orders were given to begin from on deck. I had charge of eight of the heaviest guns, stood on the ladder, and waited for the word. At last it came. I tried to keep cool, but I could not help getting a little excited, and sung out: 'Now you beggars let them have it.' And then began the row, which lasted till we could not see, and has left us as deaf as beetles and as thirsty as cabmen."

#### RUSSIAN SUCCESS AND SUBSEQUENT REVERSE AT BALAKLAVA.

The daily papers of Saturday published the following despatch, transmitted to them by the War Office:—

Constantinople, Oct. 28, at Midnight.

The captain of an English steam transport, which left Balaklava the evening of the 26th, confirms in great part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and [not?] even spiked their guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery.

On the next day, their position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had almost slackened; and, according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Buyukdere, the belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eye-witnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

(Signed)

STRATFORD DE REDOLIFFE.

The following appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday:—"Vienna, November 4. During the 25th the Russians, 80,000 strong, threw themselves suddenly on the Turkish redoubts in the neighbourhood of Balaklava. The Turks were forced to yield to numbers, but the English light cavalry brigade came up to stop the progress of the enemy, and was speedily supported by the heavy cavalry and a French division. The



two allied armies rivalled each other in bravery, and the Russians were put to flight with considerable loss. On the 26th, the day after, our positions were attacked as well on the side of Balaklava as on that of Sebastopol. The allied armies repelled this double attack with the most brilliant success, and the enemy left 1,000 dead on the field. The fire from the batteries of the place had slackened a good deal, and the siege operations were pursuing their course in the most favourable manner.

We learn from Bucharest, through Vienna, that the Himalaya, which had arrived at Varna on the 28th ultimo, also brings from Balaklava intelligence that a considerable force attacked and took the three Turkish batteries, near Balaklava, on the 25th. The Russian cavalry and artillery advancing, the English light cavalry advanced to meet them. The English cavalry charged and suffered much. The Scots Greys and 5th Dragoon Guards coming to their support, the enemy was completely routed, and retired behind the batteries taken from the Turks. On the evening of the 26th, the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol against Sir De Lacy Evans's division, and were repulsed in half an hour, leaving 1,000 dead on the ground. The English lost one officer only, and a few men wounded.

#### LATEST DESPATCHES.

A number of Russian despatches, from Odessa, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg, show that nothing had occurred to prevent the continuance of the siege of Sebastopol to the 29th ult., the day on which they were transmitted.

A despatch published last Saturday at Warsaw announces that on the 29th the relative positions of the Russians and the allies had "but little changed," that the siege works continued, and that the fire of the besiegers had generally slackened. In a despatch published at St. Petersburg on the same day it is admitted that the allies had completed their second parallel and advanced batteries.

The same despatch contains moreover the information that General Liprandi's corps which attacked the advanced posts of the allies on the 25th, was, on the 27th, itself attacked in turn. "The result," it is said, "was not known;" but returning to the Warsaw despatch, we find the statement that on the 27th General Liprandi "retired to the head quarters at Baktchi Serai."

The Russian despatches announce that the reinforcements which the Czar has sent to Prince Menschikoff number 70,000 men, and that General Dannenberg's division would join the force at Sebastopol on the 3rd instant.

The commanders of the expedition to the Crimea, held a council of war on board the Mogador on the 27th, to determine the day for the general attack, and to deliberate upon future operations.

The *Monitor* of Monday says, the following has been received from Therapia, dated the 28th:—"The captain of a vessel which left the Crimea on the 26th announces that the fire of the besieged had slackened, and their aim had become unsteady. Artillerymen were wanting, and the guns were served by infantry. The trenches had been advanced to a distance of 400 metres from the town. It was thought that the assault would take place in a few days. On the 26th the Russians attacked the advanced posts of a corps of observation, and succeeded in taking the redoubts occupied by the Turks. The second French division and an English division repulsed the enemy with vigour and a success which does great honour to the allied armies."

A vessel which has arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople, with dates from the Crimea of the 26th, brings the report of an insurrection of the Poles at Sebastopol, many of whom had left the town.

#### RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* has published an account of the movements of Prince Menschikoff subsequent to the action at the Alma. It is very curious. After the battle, the Prince "not finding a position strong enough upon the Katcha or the Belbek" (!) to renew the combat, garrisoned the northern forts, and, passing the Tchernaya, concentrated his forces to the east of Sebastopol. Hearing that the allies had crossed the Katcha and the Belbek, and were thus enabled "to occupy the direct communications with the interior of the empire," Prince Menschikoff conceived the "luminous idea" of recrossing the Tchernaya, on the night of the 24th of September; and, marching upon Baktchi-serai, found himself on the flank and rear of the enemy. The reasoning of the Russian journal now becomes absolutely amusing—

The new position of the Prince would have been embarrassing to the enemy if they had desired to undertake an attack on the Northern forts. In fact, they made no such attempt; on the contrary, they resolved to change the point of attack from the North to the South of Sebastopol, by turning the town to the East. We may be permitted here to enter into some explanations, which will facilitate an impartial estimate of the operations of the two parties. Prince Menschikoff was obliged to cross the mountains by a single road, which, at the point where Mackenzie Farm is situated, was not more than four versts distant from the enemy's outposts; the fires of their bivouacs were distinctly visible from that point. The Prince could not cover his march by the means usually had recourse to on such occasions, for above all things it was necessary for him to avoid attracting the enemy's notice. Circumstanced as he was, he had to avoid a combat which might have impeded the movements of his column. The Prince marched with his train and his parks. All these difficulties were surmounted, and on the morning of the 13th (25th) our troops were stationed where the enemy had no suspicion of their being.

The Russian journal explains that "the enemy" had also made a flank march "almost at the same time, but under much more advantageous circumstances;" he had a shorter route; with a few batteries he could have checked the attack of the Russians at the only

practicable point; but then, it seems, the allies marched "without guns or artillery"—an immense advantage. It is also confessed that the flank march of the allies was unperceived by Menschikoff; that the allies could not have been injured by a flank attack; while "it was requisite that Prince Menschikoff should avoid a combat." [The meaning of all this is, if we may take the account of the St. Petersburg journal literally, that Prince Menschikoff had foolishly thrown himself behind the Tchernaya, abandoning the really strong lines of the Katcha and Belbek; but, suddenly remembering that he had cut himself off from any reinforcements which might be on their road, he rushed headlong back to the open country, and was nearly caught in transitu. In fact, the skirmish at Mackenzie's Farm was the rout of Menschikoff's rearguard.]

A series of reports made by Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor of Russia, on the military operations in the Crimea from the 1st of September to the 18th of October have been published. The report, though meagre in explanation, is sober, and exact as far as it goes. It may be described as giving a series of generalised details, never perfectly specific, never massing the information; and by this means the effect of the reverses is diminished and the harsh prospect is softened. It is in these reports that Prince Menschikoff naively recounts his own "flank movement" made simultaneously and unconsciously with Lord Raglan's; and he describes the allies as possessing greater advantages than himself in the manoeuvre. His account of the battle of the Alma is obscure from excessive smallness. He claims credit for the Russians, who kept up a well-directed fire, and threw themselves forward to the charge of the bayonets; but they were repulsed with great loss, he says, by the terrible rolling fire of the deployed line and the thick chain of rifle-men: he ascribes much deadly effect to the Minié rifle, which picked off a number of commanding officers at the beginning, and so exercised a great influence on the sequel of the battle. When he comes to the bombardment of Sebastopol, the Prince grows still more concise and meagre; chiefly relating Russian operations, and still adhering to details, so told as to magnify the effect of the Russian resistance, and to give an idea that the allies were getting on indifferently. "During the bombardment I was at Sebastopol, and have seen the army. I have communicated to it the gracious expressions of your Majesty's order, brought to me by Aide-de-camp Albédinsky; adding, that after the bombardment the army might have to defend Sebastopol from a storm at close combat. I hope that the army will prove worthy of your Majesty's expectations."

#### PROGRAMME OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

The *Court Journal of St. Petersburg* has published a sort of programme of Russian policy. The war is laid to the door of England, who, fearing the power and unbending character of the Czar, seized the Turkish dispute as an occasion for cementing the French alliance. "Russia is called upon to set limits to the materialism of England. France holds a secondary position. She is a mere bubbling political whirlpool, not a durable and generally destructive inundation. We must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia, but England, who imbued to the core with 'mercantilism,' treads under foot humanity and the rights of man. It is Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the West." Russian "preponderance" on the Bosphorus must be restored, for the sake of "order" and the development of Russia. For the Western Powers have given to the war the character of "a struggle between Conservatism and Communism." The Emperor, "as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism. To attain this object, Russia must carry on an obstinate war, which will break down England's avarice, and unconditionally terminate Turkish misrule."

The *Invalides Russes* and *Journal de St. Petersburg* are publishing angry and abusive articles, designed to inflame the apathetic population. In one of the most recent of these it is said, "It is insanity to think of breaking Russia's power; utterly vain to oppose her future progress. Her material and moral force is undervalued, as France and England will find to their astonishment. The present war is a 'war of principles,' and an obstinate one to boot; and those are greatly in error who consider this to be an idle menace."

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 18th, says:—Count Nesselrode had yesterday a confidential interview of some length with his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, at Gatchina. Shortly afterwards, a courier was sent off with a despatch to the Russian ambassador in Berlin, and which despatch contains instructions for the ambassador, regulating his conduct in respect to the attempts now being made to bring Prussia and Austria into union. The Russian Cabinet lays down in this note the fixed principles by which it intends to be guided, no matter what eventualities may arise in the course of the present war. In this note no disposition to make concessions is evinced; Russia, it is declared, will, under all circumstances, act up to the principles she has maintained hitherto in her Oriental policy. Should even Sebastopol fall and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not yield one inch, but insist on her rights founded in the East by treaty. Russia, so runs the note in question, is the most powerful State in the East, and will remain such, despite all casualties. She has not yet brought her chief military strength into the field, nor have the Western Powers as yet any cause to triumph. The Russian envoy in Berlin is directed to read the despatch to the Prussian premier, but without leaving him a copy. The Czar is said to have with his own hand made several emphatic alterations in passages which, as originally drawn up by Nesselrode, were not sufficiently decisive.

The *Freiden Blatt*, of Vienna, publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that on the 27th Oct. the Czar refused an audience to the Prussian Ambassador.

The Hamburg correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writes as follows, on the 3rd inst.:—"Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 28th of October, give additional confirmation to the statement that warlike preparations on a vast scale are being made over the whole surface of the Russian empire. In the great centres of action thousands of workmen are continually occupied in manufacturing military equipments. It is, therefore, generally considered that the war has only just begun, and must continue for a long time. At this very moment the military establishment at Petrasowodsk is, by order of the Russian government, casting a considerable number of guns of a 'long range.' These are constructed upon the very latest principles, and will be finished as soon as possible, in order to be of use for the new exterior fortifications of the port of Cronstadt. The movement in the various arsenals of this warlike establishment is very active. Numerous workmen divided into separate gangs are constantly employed in the repairs and proper arrangement of the fortifications."

#### THE PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

During the past week the daily papers have contained reports of meetings held in nearly all the principal towns of the country, in support of the Patriotic Fund. Besides liberal subscriptions on the spot, committees were formed for the purpose of obtaining further contributions. The speakers at these meetings include bishops, high sheriffs, noblemen, M.P.s, clergymen of all denominations, magistrates, tradesmen, and operatives. The subscriptions in many cases are noble. In Ireland the Roman Catholic authorities appear to more than countenance the movement.

The city of London meeting came off at the Mansion House on Thursday last. The company assembled comprehended representatives of all parties, all animated by the same warm sympathies. The speaking was characterised by brevity. Lord John Russell moved the first resolution, expressing "the highest admiration and gratitude" for the services of our Army and Navy in the East. It had been noticed that some persons allege that the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen should be supplied out of the national funds: Lord John said he would not discuss that question—"It has been the opinion of Parliament hitherto, that such grants could not be made on ordinary occasions without leading to great abuse of the funds. Be that as it may, however, we know that there are no such funds at present, and that it is to the voluntary zeal and liberality of their countrymen, that our sailors and soldiers dying in battle must look for supplying comforts to their widows and orphans." Mr. Thomas Baring, who seconded the resolution, added, that to him it appeared that it must be much more gratifying to soldiers to know that "those dear to them will, in the case of their own death, be supplied by the individual sympathy and contributions of their fellow countrymen, rather than by formal votes of Parliament, which might be contested at every stage." Mr. Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, took the same view, in moving the second resolution; and Mr. R. O. L. Bevan said that it should be considered a privilege to come forward voluntarily in support of the relatives of those who fall in the war. About £16,000 was subscribed. The principal contributors are the Corporation, £2,000; the Bank of England, £2,000; the Goldsmith's Company, £1,000; the Grocer's Company, £1,000; the Fishmonger's Company, £500; Messrs. Gibbs, £500; Messrs. Barclay, £500; Messrs. Bury, £500; Messrs. Rothschild, £500; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., £500; the Sun Fire Office, £500; the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Company, £500; Messrs. Glyn, £500; Sir R. P. Glyn, £500; Messrs. Pickford, £500.

Amongst the speakers at the Marylebone meeting (held on Wednesday), were Lords Wodehouse and Rokeby, Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and the Rev. T. Garnier, Chaplain to the speaker of the House of Commons. Lord Rokeby thought he could not recommend the Patriotic Fund by any better arguments than those furnished in two affecting facts which had come under his own observation. They had reference to the families of two pay-sergeants of his old battalion, one of whom, having left a wife in this country dying of slow consumption, and five children, had since died in battle, while nobly doing his duty. The children had been provided for up to this time, and since his death the Central Association had undertaken to maintain his widow for the remainder, in all likelihood, of her short life. The other was a still more painful case. It was that of a pay-sergeant who had a wife and child, a girl about eleven years of age. He left his child with his sister, and took his wife out with him. She died, however, of cholera at Varna; the father himself and a brother were killed in one volley during the battle of the Alma, and the sister, who was left in London with the child, died of cholera last week. He was happy to say that a lady, the wife of a nobleman, had since undertaken to provide for the poor child thus left so hopelessly destitute.

Each inspector, sergeant, constable, and supernumerary in the City Police Force intend to subscribe one day's pay.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, at Tralee, is an allusion to the heartiness of members of that communion in support of the Patriotic Fund:—

We are threatened with the loss of our peace and civilisation, as well as the destruction of our liberty, by the iron despotism of the ruler of the Russias. (Loud cheers.) Our soldiers have gone forth to meet the peril; they have gone forth prepared to die to secure for us the blessings of peace, education, and civilisation. (Loud cheers.) We must give honour to the brave. We must give honour to



those men bearing lordly names who, laying aside jewelled coronets, and the splendours of their princely homes, have gone to lead our battalions. (Great cheering.) We must give honour to those young gentlemen—many of them the children of our own town and county—who, giving up the pleasures and enjoyments of youth, have gone forth to meet death by pestilence in the plains of Varna, under the leaden hail which showers from the heights of Alma, or in a still more momentous battlefield, attacking that formidable fortress in which the Russian despot has deemed himself secure. (Hear, and loud cheers.) We must give honour, too, and more honour, to the poor private (loud cheers), the man without whom the battle could not be won (loud cheers), the man who has left behind him what is dearest to man—left both the wife of his heart's affection and the little children that tottered round his knee—we must give him something more than honour—we must give him reward. (Loud cheers.) I am sure that, while there beats a noble feeling in the breast of an Irishman, the woman or child who bears the name of a soldier who has fallen before Sebastopol will not be forgotten by us. (Loud and continued cheers.)

A second fete was given on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, in consequence of the Emperor of the French having given his special permission to the presence of the Band of the Guides on this occasion. The attendance, as might be expected, was not very numerous. Only one day's notice of the event had been given, and Saturday is a five shilling day. According to the official statement there were in all 4,054 persons present, of whom 2,387 were season ticket-holders. The palace was therefore not at all crowded, although the scene was striking and animated. The Band occupied a raised platform in the great transept, and were surrounded by a very numerous auditory. A great number of persons also occupied the gallery over the transept. The performance commenced at one o'clock. The first half comprised the blessing of the poignards, scene from Meyerbeer's *Huguenot* and the overture to *Guillaume Tell*, which were superbly executed. At the close of the first part the French musicians, whose efforts had been throughout greeted with unbounded marks of approval, retired for refreshment, and their place supplied by the ordinary band of the Crystal Palace. Their programme was unusually ambitious, including the overture to *Der Freischütz*, and one of Beethoven's great symphonies. It may well be imagined that a generous rivalry stimulated the English band to the exertion of all their talents on such an occasion, and they had their reward in general and repeated bursts of applause, in which the French performers were hearty participators. The Guides then returned, prefacing the second part of the programme with "God save the Queen." It also included the overture to *Zampa* and *Air varié*, the last composed by M. Mohr, the conductor, and encored. On neither side were the loyal "compliments of the season" forgotten. M. Mohr and his friends gave "God save the Queen," and in consequence of a very general request, "Partant pour la Syrie," and M. Schallehn "Partant pour la Syrie," and "God save the Queen." In both cases the company listened standing and uncovered, and greeted both the sentiment and performance with loud and hearty cheering. Immediately on the conclusion of the concert, the low temperature of the building caused the rapid dispersion of the company. Although the accounts have not yet been fully made up, it is surmised that something between £4,000 and £5,000 will be handed over to the Patriotic Fund—the profits of the two fetes in which our allies have taken so conspicuous a part.

The Manchester meeting was held on Thursday. Though the attendance was thin a good subscription list was announced, which, by the close of the meeting, amounted to £3,500. Amongst the subscribers were: Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co. £250; Loyd, Entwistle, and Co., £250; J. C. Harter and Co., £200; A. C. Henry and Co., £200; T. and R. Barnes, £200; E. Buckley, £200; J. and N. Philips, £250; W. Grant and Brothers £250; E. Armitage, £100; Potter and Norris, £100; Thomas Hoyle and Sons, £100; R. Gardner, £100; the Mayor, £100; W. Fairbairn and Sons, £100; J. P. and E. Westhead, £100. There were also numerous subscriptions from working-men.

The Edinburgh subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund had reached £2,262 on Friday afternoon. The Town Council of Glasgow have voted £500 to the fund.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The military force of Austria is composed of 522,200 men, with 664 guns.

Eight more regiments of Militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty.

Prince Menschikoff reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma at 4,500.

The English army in the East consists of one-sixth Scotch Presbyterians, two-sixths Catholics, and three-sixths Churchmen and Dissenters.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the 31st of January.

The total number of militia regiments now embodied and out for permanent garrison duty is eighteen; six more will shortly be called out for active duty.

The Duke of Devonshire has kindly sent £250 to the Russian prisoners at Lewes, and the Czar has forwarded £1,000 to the officers who are on parole in that locality.

The reinforcements of our army in the Crimea—to the amount of 4,000 men—are for the most part on their way to the East. Reinforcements for the cavalry are to be immediately sent out.

The Lyons papers say that stimulated by the example of Miss Nightingale, two young ladies of independent fortune, Madame Tillard, a young widow, and her sister Madlle. Anastasia Laurengon, both under twenty-five years of age, have left for Marsailles, on their way to the East, to act as nurses.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 19th, state, that the international difficulties caused by the bad faith of

Greece were in a way of arrangement. It was understood in the Turkish capital that the Western Powers had recommended Turkey to give up the claim for indemnities from Greece.

The Czar means to keep up appearances—theatrically—during the winter. Lablache, Mademoiselle de Lagrange, and Madame Tedesco, have been engaged for the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg; whether the rich people must go frequently, to show how little war affects their pleasures.

A letter was received a few days ago by a draper in Inverness, in which occurs the following curious circumstance:—"The big rough plaid which we got some time ago for Captain Campbell, 23rd Regiment, saved his life at the Alma, as he found several balls in it after he was carried off the field on the 20th Sept.—*Edinburgh Courier*."

The *Moniteur* states that, according to accounts from Bucharest, of the 30th ultimo, Sadik Pasha having marched on the Danube, Gortschakoff had ordered the Russian troops which had yet not crossed the Dneister to take up a position on the Pruth and the Danube. Achmet Pasha had received orders to join Sadik Pasha with 10,000 men, at the same time that Iskander Bey entered the Dobrukscha.

A public meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, to give support to the project of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who are sending additional clergymen to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of our Army in the East. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; the Bishop of London, Captain Lefroy, Major Powys, the Reverend George Gleig, and Mr. Serjeant Adams, were among the speakers. The meeting was successful.

The *Malla Times* of the 24th ult. states, from the Crimea, that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menschikoff's carriage.

The German *Journal of Frankfurt* states from Vienna that the Imperial Guard, which has left St. Petersburg, consists of 41,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 3,000 of the engineer corps, with 120 guns. The total of the six Russian corps d'armée which are supposed to menace the Austrian frontier, is stated to amount to 388,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 18,000 artillery, and 720 guns. The Austrian troops under Baron Hess amount to 220,000, with 300 guns; but that number can be rapidly increased, if necessary.

Official intelligence from the seat of war is to be transmitted in future by way of Varna. There is to be a steamer despatched every other day from Balaklava to this port; the run is 48 hours at the utmost. From Varna to Kronstadt, in Transylvania, the despatches are to be forwarded by mounted couriers, posted at the most convenient distances for the execution of the service. From Kronstadt the electric telegraph is laid on to Vienna; so that, of course, from this point to Paris or London the transmission may be considered, practically, as instantaneous.

The *Times*, in a leading article, expresses an opinion that nothing can be done to increase the restrictions imposed on the trade of Russia, except by rendering the blockade, especially in the Black Sea, more effective than it has been. The announcement of the *Globe* on the subject, is not very likely to be realised. It is now generally believed that the difficulties in the way of preventing the overland Russian trade to Memel are insuperable. If Prussia, says the leading journal, continues to use her neutrality for the purpose of aiding Russia to carry on her struggle, it will become a question whether such a neutral is not to be more justly dealt with as an enemy.

We learn from a recent number of the *Cork Reporter*, that three religious from the Convent of Mercy, Kinsale—namely, Mrs. Bridgeman, the Mother Superior, Sister Mary Clare (formerly Miss Keane of Cork), and Sister Mary Joseph (formerly Miss Lynch, of Cork), have proceeded to Dublin, en route to Constantinople to minister to our brave soldiers and sailors who may be wounded in the Eastern war. "It is on the application of the Government, through the proper ecclesiastical authority, that these devoted ladies have volunteered to go on this mission of mercy. They will, we understand, be joined in Liverpool by some twenty or thirty more of their order, and by a Catholic chaplain, who will accompany them to the seat of war."

A blunder of an Admiralty clerk has been attended with serio-comic results. At the time that a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma was sent to England, another was sent of sailors and marines who wished to allot half their pay to relatives in England; a clerk at the Admiralty forthwith writes to a Government workman at Devonport, that his son, a sailor, is dead; the man grieves, and expends £9 to put his family into mourning. Immediately afterwards he is informed that the announcement of the death was a mistake—instead of being dead, the son allots him half his pay. The father writes to the Admiralty to pay the £9 he had been led to expend; and the upshot is, that the clerks in the Admiralty subscribe the money and send it to Devonport.

#### Accidents and Offences.

Three persons were burnt to death on Monday by a fire caused by an explosion of fireworks on the premises of Mr. Watson, Cannon-street, St. George's-in-the-East. A woman and her child were carried off to the hospital and have since died.

A young woman, aged 24, has died in the Paddington hospital from the effects of reading in bed. The candle having accidentally come in contact with the bed-furniture, it took fire, and deceased was so se-

riously burned, that she died soon after her admission into the institution.

A solicitor of long practice and good connections, named Drew, was last week tried at the Bath sessions, for having obtained by false pretences, the sum of £3 19s. from Mr. Hamilton, the treasurer of the Sun Fire-office Company with intent to defraud. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

A man named George Towler, who has recently been labouring under symptoms of insanity, on Saturday night deliberately stripped off his clothes and threw himself into a furnace of about fifty tons of molten metal at the Farnley Iron Works, near Leeds. The furnace was dragged, but only a portion of the vertebrae of the poor man, blackened and freed from all muscle and flesh, was recovered.

George Stanley, a middle-aged man, who had charge of one of Alderman Carter's shops, is in custody for embezzlement. When the Alderman discovered that the prisoner had not accounted for the money paid for a watch, he sent for a policeman; Stanley ran upstairs, locked himself in a bed-room, and ineffectually cut his throat with a razor; he was quickly taken to the hospital, and his life was saved.

On Saturday evening, as the Midland express train was proceeding at full speed to London, when a short distance from the Wath station, one of the axletrees of the engine broke, and the engine being thrown off the line, proceeded about a hundred yards, ploughing up the rails, and twisting them into various shapes. It then came to a stand, half buried in the ballast. The passengers were very much shaken, and some slightly bruised, but fortunately none were seriously hurt. One gentleman, however, was very much stunned. The engine-driver, William Carter, and his fireman, were thrown violently against the engine, but were not hurt.

On Saturday evening last, as the Rev. S. B. Plummer, the highly esteemed clergyman of Tintinhull, was exercising a horse he had just purchased, and had ridden it as far as Coat-bridge, Mattock, for the purpose of trying how it would bear the noise of the passing train, a sudden starting of the animal threw the unfortunate gentleman off with such violence, that, pitching on his head, a concussion of the brain took place. In a short time he breathed his last, never having spoken after the accident.—*Sherbourne Journal*.

Probably one of the most barbarous robberies ever committed has been perpetrated this week near Powderham in Devonshire. A soldier's wife, six months advanced in pregnancy, was on her way to her friends at Salcombe, walking at night towards Starcross. In a lonely spot, two men and three women fell upon her, robbed her of £2, and then proceeded to strip her naked! Her piteous shrieks induced them to give her back her shift. She was left on the banks of the Exe; the night bitter cold. About an hour after midnight some fishermen heard her moans, and found her almost insensible. She was taken to a house and surgical aid procured, and she is recovering; but had she remained exposed a few hours longer, in all probability she would have perished.

On Sunday morning the body of an exceedingly fine young woman, with her throat cut from ear to ear, was discovered lying in the ditch adjoining the land wall just above Rochester-bridge, in a place known as Wickenden's Meadow. She was quite dead, and her bonnet and shawl were found lying on the top of the wall. The discovery was made by two men, about half-past six o'clock. No razor, knife, or any similar instrument could be discovered, although every search was immediately instituted. Deceased has been identified as Mary Ann Saunders, aged 27, daughter of the landlord of the Golden Cross, High-street, Chatham. She was last seen alive on the preceding Saturday evening, when she left her father's house in a rather hurried manner. The place where the body was found is a very lonely one.

There has been a fight between the undergraduates and police at Cambridge. On Friday night, a gentleman essayed to give a lecture against the use of tobacco, in the Town-hall, at Cambridge. The room was crammed long before he commenced, most of those present being gownsmen, provided with pipes and cigars, and their pockets the depositories of squibs, crackers, and fireworks of various descriptions. The lecturer had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by cries of "Three cheers for Sir Walter Raleigh!" and becoming angered at last with the increased disorder, he somewhat injudiciously said, that he expected on coming to a University town to address gentlemen, and not a lot of blackguards. After this the noise and confusion rendered hearing what he said out of the question. Pipes and cigars were set alight in all directions, and a number of persons who entered the gallery (which had been closed to the undergraduates) were saluted with a shower of squibs and crackers. At this juncture, Mr. C. E. Brown, borough magistrate, arrived at the hall, despatched messengers for the police, and himself went for the Mayor (Mr. Brimley), with whom he soon afterwards appeared upon the platform by the side of the lecturer. The place by this time was a perfect Babel; and the Mayor, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, declared the meeting dissolved, and the lecturer then retired into the Alderman's parlour. The gownsmen immediately stormed the platform, and proposed an Amendment, "That tobacco was anything but pernicious." It is probable that all might yet have passed off, with no worse result than the noise and uproar, but for the silly action of an undergraduate. He was standing near a seat, the back of which was partially broken; he splintered a piece off, and commenced belabouring the rest of the form with it, with the view of breaking it up. Mr. Brown, who was near him with Jaggard, the superintendent of police,



expostulated with him, but he refused to desist, and Mr. Brown then demanded his name and college. The gowmsman refused to give it, and, as he continued his work of demolition, Jaggard collared him; he immediately struck out, and raised the shout of "Gown!" A rush of all the gowmsmen was immediately made, and the silly fellow was borne off in triumph, amid the crash of seats and the loud hurrahs of the undergraduates. The whole of the police force had by this time arrived, and the affair soon came to fisticuffs. Several prisoners were at length made. An investigation is to take place. On Saturday night, notwithstanding that the Proctors, assisted by a number of Masters of Arts, paraded the town, several skirmishes took place with the townsmen.

### Literature.

*The Earnest Student; being Memorials of John Mackintosh.* By the Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS is a volume for an inner circle of readers rather than for the general public,—for young men of culture, and especially for students. Its preparation was eagerly requested by a number of the loving and admiring companions of John Mackintosh, who, knowing that Mr. Macleod was his elect friend, and had been the consoler of his dying hours in a foreign land, and that he had access to diaries and letters of no little interest, desired to receive from him a memorial such as this, of one they delighted to remember. It was also believed that it might be a useful testimony to others of their own class, to whom John Mackintosh was not personally known; and might perpetuate an influence which was too early limited by personal sickness, and terminated by death.

John Mackintosh was born in 1822, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy. While very young he devoted himself to God, and, with thoughtful earnest piety, contemplated the Christian ministry, in the Church of Scotland, as the work and service of his life. He studied at Glasgow University, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge; but on the disruption in the Church of Scotland, he decided, on profound conviction, to renounce his previously formed plans, and to identify himself with the newly formed Free Church. He repaired to Edinburgh, and commenced his Divinity Studies in the Free Church College; at the same time engaging in missionary labours in connexion with Dr. Chalmers, in the West Port. Bad health made it necessary for him to go on the Continent, where, after travelling in Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he finally settled himself to study, in the University of Tübingen. There his weak frame rapidly gave way, and in 1851, having been removed to Canstatt, he peacefully died at the age of twenty-nine:—his body was brought to his native land, and, according to his dying request, was buried "beside Chalmers," his revered instructor. Here was a life which, to men of the world, would scarcely seem to require a record;—it had no great attainments, it bore no fruit of great deeds. But not even those least interested in his name and career, can learn from this volume how truly

— "he had the genius to be loved,"  
without being willing that he should have  
— "the justice to be honoured in his grave."

John Mackintosh possessed, as few men do, the mould of character which commands general reverence, and the disposition which attracts almost everyone's sympathy and love; and although the story of his outer life has few incidents, the interior life of such a man, closed though it was ere yet fully developed, is a profitable and interesting study. The Diaries from which Mr. Macleod has made many extracts, and the letters which he has given as characteristic of his friend, display an observant, vigorous, and reflective mind, genial and catholic sympathies, and deep and tender affections. But those passages, especially, of his Journal, in which he briefly touches on the things he ret to himself and God, exhibit a spirituality, devoutness, and modesty, which associated with so much intellectual strength, and with such a rich and early matured experience, are peculiarly impressive and instructive. Mr. Macleod expresses hesitation as to the propriety of opening such secret places of the inner man to the public eye; but we feel sure that he has done rightly: for it seems to us, that, in these pages, John Mackintosh was unconsciously preparing to exert, when dead, the wise and holy and quickening influences, which he was not permitted to use while living, to the extent he desired and was fitted for.

We do not know that the first title of the work is a happy one; an "earnest student" we readily believe the subject of this memoir to have been; but he might easily be surpassed in diligence and success in study by many in every generation of students in any decent college. The words do not express that which was characteristic;—at least, the book makes us think so. A certain wholeness of character, as a real man and earnest Christian, strikes us much more than the studiousness, or

learning, or literary promise of this loveable and excellent young man. We find something truly characteristic, according to the portraiture Mr. Macleod has given us, in the following scene of death,—and in itself it is uncommonly fine and manly.

"I once asked him—what, if true, no one could perhaps have discovered—whether the weakness and unceasing pain of body did not necessarily so far affect his mind as sometimes to produce, apparently without a cause, darkness and depression? 'No,' was his reply, 'I have constant peace. Not always much feeling, but I can always cling to Christ, and to the truth that He died for me; while often, often, bright beams of light and love come to my spirit from Him!' So perfectly calm was he, that the approach of death, made now certain to him for the first time by the judgment of a physician, did not, as I have already said, produce the least change even in those daily arrangements of study which he had formerly made, in the hope of continued, at least of prolonged life. He rose at his usual hour; read the same books, and in the same methodical order as heretofore; and so fresh were his literary tastes till the last, that a week before his death he sent for a German volume then newly published—the *Life of Mercklin*, by Strauss; and listened, till the night before he died, with unabated interest to chapter after chapter read aloud by his sister or myself, until he ascertained the last phase of the writer's opinions; while he expressed his grief that it afforded no hopes of a change in him to a better mind. Indeed, John Mackintosh had for so many years habitually spent every day as if it were his last, that now he could spend these, his last, like any other. One of his first requests, accordingly, when he knew that Canstatt must be his home, was to procure a good pianoforte for his sister at Stuttgart; and this having been obtained, music became a source of enjoyment throughout the day. But his music was not confined to what is termed 'sacred.' While the familiar psalm-tunes of Scotland were sung, and called forth many a happy response of 'delicious,' 'glorious,' and the beautiful hymns, too, of the German Church, with their solemn chants, were constantly repeated; yet as he sat alone in his own room—the door open, or paced slowly up and down leaning on my arm, he asked for every piece of music he could think of—it might be a waltz, a passage from some of the operas, or more frequently from his favourites, Mendelssohn and Beethoven, which he admired for their own sake, but chiefly, as he said, because reminding him vividly of the olden time at Geddes. And there were well-known Scotch airs he always asked for, and never wearied of hearing. Evening after evening, as he sat near the piano, with closed eyes and head drooping on his breast, he listened in silence, as he dreamt of other days, to the pathetic melodies of 'Wanderin' Willie,' 'Auld Robin Gray,' 'The Flowers o' the Forest,' or 'The Land o' the Leal.' With all this, there was no excitement. His whole bearing was singularly manly and dignified. He never spoke of himself, of his feelings, mental or bodily, except, perhaps, when one of us happened to be alone with him, and some circumstance or inquiry on our part led him to break through

"The silence and the awful modesties of sorrow!" Thus his sister said to him one evening, 'You look happy to-night, dear.' 'Yes, my pet,' he replied, 'I always am—for I can lay myself as a little child at the feet of Jesus.' A few mornings before his death, and after a night of severe suffering, he complained to her of much weakness, remarking that he had never felt so before; but added, 'I am very peaceful and happy.' The same forenoon he said again to me, 'I never felt as I now do. But, oh! what a Saviour I have. He does far more for me than I can ask,' and for the first time since we met, he was overcome, and wept. . . . One allusion which he made to the future was to me peculiarly touching. The old ballad of 'The Battle of Otterbourne' had been a great favourite of ours, and often repeated by us in other years, though not recalled during those last weeks of sadder intercourse, but after undressing him, and just before saying good night, he took me by the hand, and

'Still in more than ear-deep seats  
Survives for me, and cannot but survive  
The tones of voice which wedded sorrow'd words  
To sadness.

When, with faint smile,  
Forced by intent to take from speech its edge,  
he repeated, with peculiar pathos, from the ballad, the last words of the dying Douglas:—

'My wound is deep, I fain would sleep,  
Take thou the vanguard of the three,  
And hide me by the braken bush  
That grows on yonder lilye lee.  
O bury me by the braken bush,  
Beneath the blooming brier,  
Let never living mortal keen  
That ere a kindly Scot lies here!'

In this manner, and on such rare occasions only, did he speak of his death."

The letters in this volume are quite delightful; possessing considerable originality of thought and constant freshness of feeling:—those written from abroad have a true individuality, in observation and reflection. We have great pleasure in commending heartily the fine feeling and good judgment with which Mr. Macleod has performed his "labour of love" in this memoir:—it is not only a becoming commemoration of a friend worthy of remembrance; but, also, a service to those whose pursuits as students or prospects as ministers of religion, may give them sympathy with the records, and susceptibility for the lessons, of a life so unobtrusive and single-minded—and, alas, so incomplete—as was this.

*Lessons on Art.* By J. D. HARDING. Second Edition.

*The Guide and Companion to the "Lessons on Art."* By J. D. HARDING.

London: David Bogue; Day and Son.

ART-EDUCATION has lately engaged a large share of intelligent public attention. Its importance has been generally confessed in the institution of Schools of Design, as well as tacitly admitted in the growing demand for manufactures which bear the im-

press of artistic taste and skill. Its advantages and value may be considered, even in these utilitarian days, to be almost removed from the region of debateable questions; inasmuch as commerce itself now has to pay homage to the presence of an extending and deepening susceptibility to beauty, in even common materials for domestic use, in the merest trifles necessary to our comfort, and in the humblest fabrics employed for our clothing. The sense of beauty is universal: but no sense is usually suffered to remain so much uninstructed and uncultivated. Every sense and faculty we possess has to be developed and instructed, and only by a gradual process, generally a slow one, reaches a free and perfect exercise. While the neglect of the education of this special sense continues, we need not blame the popular prejudice which assigns the appreciation of the beautiful to a nature-favoured few; and which still more decisively gives the faculty of imitating or creating the beautiful in works of art, to native geniuses alone. We all find that, although there is a newly-awakened feeling for art, and a common consent to its occupying a higher place than formerly amongst us, there yet exists many foregone conclusions as to its value as a branch of general education, and the possibility of producing even a moderate excellence in the average of pupils. A good many people have yet to be emancipated from the notion that art-education consists in "teaching Drawing"—that two-guinea "Extra" of ordinary schools, which, by dint of the master's corrective and improving touches, yields to parents a few mechanically produced and spiritless sketches in pencil or "colour," as the highest achievement in art of their hopeful offspring. And there are others, of whom just now it is especially necessary to speak, who have to be delivered from the conceit, that a habit of roaming through picture-galleries and crystal palaces, backed by a superficial knowledge and glib use of technical terms, is an art-education and æsthetic culture. A yet larger number—the great mass indeed—have to be convinced that the development of true taste and skill and knowledge in art, is not only serviceable to those who may need them professionally or apply them to manufactures, but is calculated to give refinement and delicacy to all other mental exercises and manual operations, to enlarge and deepen the higher susceptibilities of the nature, to multiply the purest and most satisfying pleasures of life, and to furnish a man (as Mr. Harding so justly says) with "another language, by which he can readily communicate his thoughts, with the certainty of ensuring comprehension, when words are utterly inadequate."

Mr. Harding, well-known as a fine artist and experienced teacher, does not come before the public in the volumes which we now introduce to our readers as a mere "teacher of drawing." His aim is much higher,—to assist to render Art not a luxurious appendage, but a serious, scientific, and important accompaniment to a liberal education. In the Introductions to these works, he unfolds his general views, pleads well the cause he has undertaken, vindicates the dignity and worth of this special culture, and exhibits the causes of its disrepute or disregard in our educational arrangements. With much beauty he descants on the advantages and enjoyments opened to those who acquire the principles, and some facility in the practice, of Art; and with great justice he dwells on the fact, that there is a common faculty for Art, and that painters and sculptors no more monopolize it than orators or writers alone possess the gift of language, or the Handels and Mozarts possess an exclusive inheritance in music. Considering the narrow views and unsatisfactory methods of instruction that now prevail, it was necessary that Mr. Harding should treat at some length of these general topics,—and no reader will regret that he has done so,—but he soon proceeds to his work, namely, to exhibit a truly philosophic method of teaching, founded on irrefragable principles, progressively communicated and reduced to practice, until cultivated observation and reflection, scientific knowledge and gradually developed power of hand, have built up an experience which spontaneously informs and directs the student, and the results of which are capable, in any given case, of theoretic explanation and vindication. "To draw" is thus raised to the dignity of science;—it is no haphazard imitation; nor is it a mere collection of arbitrary rules. It is a study of immutable principles, which to know and faithfully to apply, is to have the latent power which practice may develop in Art-results, the creations of true intellect and appreciative feeling, and not the mechanical imitations of mere specialities and accidents.

These "Lessons" are thus a real Grammar of practice in Art; and their order is nearly as strict and necessary as the correlation of the sections of a philosophical grammar of language, or of the parts of a treatise on Geometry. This volume is for the student; the "Guide and Companion" is for the teacher chiefly: but they who have no teacher will find the best substitute possible in the comparative use of both. As the teaching of Drawing goes in general, we would vastly prefer to put a



those men bearing lordly names who, laying aside jewelled coronets, and the splendours of their princely homes, have gone to lead our battalions. (Great cheering.) We must give honour to those young gentlemen—many of them the children of our own town and county—who, giving up the pleasures and enjoyments of youth, have gone forth to meet death by pestilence in the plains of Varna, under the leaden hail which showers from the heights of Alma, or in a still more momentous battlefield, attacking that formidable fortress in which the Russian despot has deemed himself secure. (Hear, and loud cheers.) We must give honour, too, and more honour, to the poor private (loud cheers), the man without whom the battle could not be won (loud cheers), the man who has left behind him what is dearest to man—left both the wife of his heart's affection and the little children that tottered round his knee—we must give him something more than honour—we must give him reward. (Loud cheers.) I am sure that, while there beats a noble feeling in the breast of an Irishman, the woman or child who bears the name of a soldier who has fallen before Sebastopol will not be forgotten by us. (Loud and continued cheers.)

A second fete was given on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, in consequence of the Emperor of the French having given his special permission to the presence of the Band of the Guides on this occasion. The attendance, as might be expected, was not very numerous. Only one day's notice of the event had been given, and Saturday is a five shilling day. According to the official statement there were in all 4,054 persons present, of whom 2,387 were season ticket-holders. The palace was therefore not at all crowded, although the scene was striking and animated. The Band occupied a raised platform in the great transept, and were surrounded by a very numerous auditory. A great number of persons also occupied the gallery over the transept. The performance commenced at one o'clock. The first half comprised the blessing of the poignards, scene from Meyerbeer's *Huguenot* and the overture to *Guillaume Tell*, which were superbly executed. At the close of the first part the French musicians, whose efforts had been throughout greeted with unbounded marks of approval, retired for refreshment, and their place supplied by the ordinary band of the Crystal Palace. Their programme was unusually ambitious, including the overture to *Der Freischütz*, and one of Beethoven's great symphonies. It may well be imagined that a generous rivalry stimulated the English band to the exertion of all their talents on such an occasion, and they had their reward in general and repeated bursts of applause, in which the French performers were hearty participators. The Guides then returned, prefacing the second part of the programme with "God save the Queen." It also included the overture to *Zampa* and *Air varié*, the last composed by M. Mohr, the conductor, and encored. On neither side were the loyal "compliments of the season" forgotten. M. Mohr and his friends gave "God save the Queen," and in consequence of a very general request, "Partant pour la Syrie," and M. Schallehn "Partant pour la Syrie," and "God save the Queen." In both cases the company listened standing and uncovered, and greeted both the sentiment and performance with loud and hearty cheering. Immediately on the conclusion of the concert, the low temperature of the building caused the rapid dispersion of the company. Although the accounts have not yet been fully made up, it is surmised that something between £4,000 and £5,000 will be handed over to the Patriotic Fund—the profits of the two fetes in which our allies have taken so conspicuous a part.

The Manchester meeting was held on Thursday. Though the attendance was thin a good subscription list was announced, which, by the close of the meeting, amounted to £3,500. Amongst the subscribers were: Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co. £250; Loyd, Entwistle, and Co., £250; J. C. Harter and Co., £200; A. C. Henry and Co., £200; T. and R. Barnes, £200; E. Buckley, £200; J. and N. Philips, £250; W. Grant and Brothers £250; E. Armitage, £100; Potter and Norris, £100; Thomas Hoyle and Sons, £100; R. Gardner, £100; the Mayor, £100; W. Fairbairn and Sons, £100; J. P. and E. Westhead, £100. There were also numerous subscriptions from working-men.

The Edinburgh subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund had reached £2,262 on Friday afternoon. The Town Council of Glasgow have voted £500 to the fund.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The military force of Austria is composed of 522,200 men, with 664 guns.

Eight more regiments of Militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty.

Prince Menschikoff reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma at 4,500.

The English army in the East consists of one-sixth Scotch Presbyterians, two-sixths Catholics, and three-sixths Churchmen and Dissenters.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the 31st of January.

The total number of militia regiments now embodied and out for permanent garrison duty is eighteen; six more will shortly be called out for active duty.

The Duke of Devonshire has kindly sent £250 to the Russian prisoners at Lewes, and the Czar has forwarded £1,000 to the officers who are on parole in that locality.

The reinforcements of our army in the Crimea—to the amount of 4,000 men—are for the most part on their way to the East. Reinforcements for the cavalry are to be immediately sent out.

The Lyons papers say that stimulated by the example of Miss Nightingale, two young ladies of independent fortune, Madame Tillard, a young widow, and her sister Madlle. Anastasia Lauregon, both under twenty-five years of age, have left for Marseilles, on their way to the East, to act as nurses.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 19th, state, that the international difficulties caused by the bad faith of

Greece were in a way of arrangement. It was understood in the Turkish capital that the Western Powers had recommended Turkey to give up the claim for indemnities from Greece.

The Czar means to keep up appearances—theatrically—during the winter. Lablache, Mademoiselle de Lagrange, and Madame Tedesco, have been engaged for the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg; whither the rich people must go frequently, to show how little war affects their pleasures.

A letter was received a few days ago by a draper in Inverness, in which occurs the following curious circumstance:—"The big rough plaid which we got some time ago for Captain Campbell, 23rd Regiment, saved his life at the Alma, as he found several balls in it after he was carried off the field on the 20th Sept.—*Edinburgh Courant*."

The *Moniteur* states that, according to accounts from Bucharest, of the 30th ultimo, Sadik Pasha having marched on the Danube, Gortschakoff had ordered the Russian troops which had yet not crossed the Dneister to take up a position on the Pruth and the Danube. Achmet Pasha had received orders to join Sadik Pasha with 10,000 men, at the same time that Iskander Bey entered the Dobrudscha.

A public meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, to give support to the project of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who are sending additional clergymen to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of our Army in the East. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; the Bishop of London, Captain Lefroy, Major Powys, the Reverend George Gleig, and Mr. Serjeant Adams, were among the speakers. The meeting was successful.

The *Malta Times* of the 24th ult. states, from the Crimea, that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menschikoff's carriage.

The German *Journal of Frankfurt* states from Vienna that the Imperial Guard, which has left St. Petersburg, consists of 41,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 3,000 of the engineer corps, with 120 guns. The total of the six Russian corps d'armée which are supposed to menace the Austrian frontier, is stated to amount to 388,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 18,000 artillery, and 720 guns. The Austrian troops under Baron Hess amount to 220,000, with 300 guns; but that number can be rapidly increased, if necessary.

Official intelligence from the seat of war is to be transmitted in future by way of Varna. There is to be a steamer despatched every other day from Balaklava to this port; the run is 48 hours at the utmost. From Varna to Kronstadt, in Transylvania, the despatches are to be forwarded by mounted couriers, posted at the most convenient distances for the execution of the service. From Kronstadt the electric telegraph is laid on to Vienna; so that, of course, from this point to Paris or London the transmission may be considered, practically, as instantaneous.

The *Times*, in a leading article, expresses an opinion that nothing can be done to increase the restrictions imposed on the trade of Russia, except by rendering the blockade, especially in the Black Sea, more effective than it has been. The announcement of the *Globe* on the subject, is not very likely to be realised. It is now generally believed that the difficulties in the way of preventing the overland Russian trade to Memel are insuperable. If Prussia, says the leading journal, continues to use her neutrality for the purpose of aiding Russia to carry on her struggle, it will become a question whether such a neutral is not to be more justly dealt with as an enemy.

We learn from a recent number of the *Cork Reporter*, that three *religieuses* from the Convent of Mercy, Kinsale—namely, Mrs. Bridgeman, the Mother Superior, Sister Mary Clare (formerly Miss Keane of Cork), and Sister Mary Joseph (formerly Miss Lynch, of Cork), have proceeded to Dublin, en route to Constantinople to minister to our brave soldiers and sailors who may be wounded in the Eastern war. "It is on the application of the Government, through the proper ecclesiastical authority, that these devoted ladies have volunteered to go on this mission of mercy. They will, we understand, be joined in Liverpool by some twenty or thirty more of their order, and by a Catholic chaplain, who will accompany them to the seat of war."

A blunder of an Admiralty clerk has been attended with serio-comic results. At the time that a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma was sent to England, another was sent of sailors and marines who wished to allot half their pay to relatives in England; a clerk at the Admiralty forthwith writes to a Government workman at Devonport, that his son, a sailor, is dead; the man grieves, and expends £9 to put his family into mourning. Immediately afterwards he is informed that the announcement of the death was a mistake—instead of being dead, the son allots him half his pay. The father writes to the Admiralty to pay the £9 he had been led to expend; and the upshot is, that the clerks in the Admiralty subscribe the money and send it to Devonport.

#### Accidents and Offences.

Three persons were burnt to death on Monday by a fire caused by an explosion of fireworks on the premises of Mr. Watson, Cannon-street, St. George's-in-the-East. A woman and her child were carried off to the hospital and have since died.

A young woman, aged 24, has died in the Paddington hospital from the effects of reading in bed. The candle having accidentally come in contact with the bed-furniture, it took fire, and deceased was so se-

riously burned, that she died soon after her admission into the institution.

A solicitor of long practice and good connections, named Drew, was last week tried at the Bath sessions, for having obtained by false pretences, the sum of £3 19s. from Mr. Hamilton, the treasurer of the Sun Fire-office Company with intent to defraud. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

A man named George Towler, who has recently been labouring under symptoms of insanity, on Saturday night deliberately stripped off his clothes and threw himself into a furnace of about fifty tons of molten metal at the Farnley Iron Works, near Leeds. The furnace was dragged, but only a portion of the vertebrae of the poor man, blackened and freed from all muscle and flesh, was recovered.

George Stanley, a middle-aged man, who had charge of one of Alderman Carter's shops, is in custody for embezzlement. When the Alderman discovered that the prisoner had not accounted for the money paid for a watch, he sent for a policeman; Stanley ran upstairs, locked himself in a bed-room, and ineffectually cut his throat with a razor; he was quickly taken to the hospital, and his life was saved.

On Saturday evening, as the Midland express train was proceeding at full speed to London, when a short distance from the Wath station, one of the axletrees of the engine broke, and the engine being thrown off the line, proceeded about a hundred yards, ploughing up the rails, and twisting them into various shapes. It then came to a stand, half buried in the ballast. The passengers were very much shaken, and some slightly bruised, but fortunately none were seriously hurt. One gentleman, however, was very much stunned. The engine-driver, William Carter, and his fireman, were thrown violently against the engine, but were not hurt.

On Saturday evening last, as the Rev. S. B. Plummer, the highly esteemed clergyman of Tintinhull, was exercising a horse he had just purchased, and had ridden it as far as Coat-bridge, Mattock, for the purpose of trying how it would bear the noise of the passing train, a sudden starting of the animal threw the unfortunate gentleman off with such violence, that, pitching on his head, a concussion of the brain took place. In a short time he breathed his last, never having spoken after the accident.—*Sherbourne Journal*.

Probably one of the most barbarous robberies ever committed has been perpetrated this week near Powderham in Devonshire. A soldier's wife, six months advanced in pregnancy, was on her way to her friends at Salcombe, walking at night towards Starcross. In a lonely spot, two men and three women fell upon her, robbed her of £2, and then proceeded to strip her naked! Her piteous shrieks induced them to give her back her shift. She was left on the banks of the Exe; the night bitter cold. About an hour after midnight some fishermen heard her moans, and found her almost insensible. She was taken to a house and surgical aid procured, and she is recovering; but had she remained exposed a few hours longer, in all probability she would have perished.

On Sunday morning the body of an exceedingly fine young woman, with her throat cut from ear to ear, was discovered lying in the ditch adjoining the land wall just above Rochester-bridge, in a place known as Wickenden's Meadow. She was quite dead, and her bonnet and shawl were found lying on the top of the wall. The discovery was made by two men, about half-past six o'clock. No razor, knife, or any similar instrument could be discovered, although every search was immediately instituted. Deceased has been identified as Mary Ann Saunders, aged 27, daughter of the landlord of the Golden Cross, High-street, Chatham. She was last seen alive on the preceding Saturday evening, when she left her father's house in a rather hurried manner. The place where the body was found is a very lonely one.

There has been a fight between the undergraduates and police at Cambridge. On Friday night, a gentleman essayed to give a lecture against the use of tobacco, in the Town-hall, at Cambridge. The room was crammed long before he commenced, most of those present being gownsmen, provided with pipes and cigars, and their pockets the depositories of squibs, crackers, and fireworks of various descriptions. The lecturer had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by cries of "Three cheers for Sir Walter Raleigh!" and becoming angered at last with the increased disorder, he somewhat injudiciously said, that he expected on coming to a University town to address gentlemen, and not a lot of blackguards. After this the noise and confusion rendered hearing what he said out of the question. Pipes and cigars were set alight in all directions, and a number of persons who entered the gallery (which had been closed to the undergraduates) were saluted with a shower of squibs and crackers. At this juncture, Mr. C. E. Brown, borough magistrate, arrived at the hall, despatched messengers for the police, and himself went for the Mayor (Mr. Brimley), with whom he soon afterwards appeared upon the platform by the side of the lecturer. The place by this time was a perfect Babel; and the Mayor, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, declared the meeting dissolved, and the lecturer then retired into the Alderman's parlour. The gownsmen immediately stormed the platform, and proposed an Amendment, "That tobacco was anything but pernicious." It is probable that all might yet have passed off, with no worse result than the noise and uproar, but for the silly action of an undergraduate. He was standing near a seat, the back of which was partially broken; he splintered a piece off, and commenced belabouring the rest of the form with it, with the view of breaking it up. Mr. Brown, who was near him with Jaggard, the superintendent of police,



expostulated with him, but he refused to desist, and Mr. Brown then demanded his name and college. The gownsmen refused to give it, and, as he continued his work of demolition, Jaggard collared him; he immediately struck out, and raised the shout of "Gown!" A rush of all the gownsmen was immediately made, and the silly fellow was borne off in triumph, amid the crash of seats and the loud hurrahs of the undergraduates. The whole of the police force had by this time arrived, and the affair soon came to fisticuffs. Several prisoners were at length made. An investigation is to take place. On Saturday night, notwithstanding that the Proctors, assisted by a number of Masters of Arts, paraded the town, several skirmishes took place with the townsmen.

### Literature.

*The Earnest Student; being Memorials of John Mackintosh.* By the Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS is a volume for an inner circle of readers rather than for the general public,—for young men of culture, and especially for students. Its preparation was eagerly requested by a number of the loving and admiring companions of John Mackintosh, who, knowing that Mr. Macleod was his elect friend, and had been the consoler of his dying hours in a foreign land, and that he had access to diaries and letters of no little interest, desired to receive from him a memorial such as this, of one they delighted to remember. It was also believed that it might be a useful testimony to others of their own class, to whom John Mackintosh was not personally known; and might perpetuate an influence which was too early limited by personal sickness, and terminated by death.

John Mackintosh was born in 1822, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy. While very young he devoted himself to God, and, with thoughtful earnest piety, contemplated the Christian ministry, in the Church of Scotland, as the work and service of his life. He studied at Glasgow University, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge; but on the disruption in the Church of Scotland, he decided, on profound conviction, to renounce his previously formed plans, and to identify himself with the newly formed Free Church. He repaired to Edinburgh, and commenced his Divinity Studies in the Free Church College; at the same time engaging in missionary labours in connexion with Dr. Chalmers, in the West Port. Bad health made it necessary for him to go on the Continent, where, after travelling in Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he finally settled himself to study, in the University of Tübingen. There his weak frame rapidly gave way, and in 1851, having been removed to Canstatt, he peacefully died at the age of twenty-nine:—his body was brought to his native land, and, according to his dying request, was buried "beside Chalmers," his revered instructor. Here was a life which, to men of the world, would scarcely seem to require a record;—it had no great attainments, it bore no fruit of great deeds. But not even those least interested in his name and career, can learn from this volume how truly

— "he had the genius to be loved,"

without being willing that he should have

— "the justice to be honoured in his grave."

John Mackintosh possessed, as few men do, the mould of character which commands general reverence, and the disposition which attracts almost everyone's sympathy and love; and although the story of his outer life has few incidents, the interior life of such a man, closed though it was ere yet fully developed, is a profitable and interesting study. The Diaries from which Mr. Macleod has made many extracts, and the letters which he has given as characteristic of his friend, display an observant, vigorous, and reflective mind, genial and catholic sympathies, and deep and tender affections. But those passages, especially, of his Journal, in which he briefly touches on the things secret to himself and God, exhibit a spirituality, devoutness, and modesty, which associated with so much intellectual strength, and with such a rich and early matured experience, are peculiarly impressive and instructive. Mr. Macleod expresses hesitation as to the propriety of opening such secret places of the inner man to the public eye; but we feel sure that he has done rightly: for it seems to us, that, in these pages, John Mackintosh was unconsciously preparing to exert, when dead, the wise and holy and quickening influences, which he was not permitted to use while living, to the extent he desired and was fitted for.

We do not know that the first title of the work is a happy one; an "earnest student" we readily believe the subject of this memoir to have been; but it might easily be surpassed in diligence and success in study by many in every generation of students in any decent college. The words do not express that which was characteristic;—at least, the book makes us think so. A certain wholeness of character, as a real man and earnest Christian, strikes us much more than the studiousness, or

learning, or literary promise of this loveable and excellent young man. We find something truly characteristic, according to the portraiture Mr. Macleod has given us, in the following scene of death,—and in itself it is uncommonly fine and manly.

"I once asked him—what, if true, no one could perhaps have discovered—whether the weakness and unceasing pain of body did not necessarily so far affect his mind as sometimes to produce, apparently without a cause, darkness and depression? 'No,' was his reply, 'I have constant peace. Not always much feeling, but I can always cling to Christ, and to the truth that He died for me; while often, often, bright beams of light and love come to my spirit from Him!' So perfectly calm was he, that the approach of death, made now certain to him for the first time by the judgment of a physician, did not, as I have already said, produce the least change even in those daily arrangements of study which he had formerly made, in the hope of continued, at least of prolonged life. He rose at his usual hour; read the same books, and in the same methodical order as heretofore; and so fresh were his literary tastes till the last, that a week before his death he sent for a German volume then newly published—the *Life of Mercklin*, by Strauss; and listened, till the night before he died, with unabated interest to chapter after chapter read aloud by his sister or myself, until he ascertained the last phase of the writer's opinions; while he expressed his grief that it afforded no hopes of a change in him to a better mind. Indeed, John Mackintosh had for so many years habitually spent every day as if it were his last, that now he could spend these, his last, like any other. One of his first requests, accordingly, when he knew that Canstatt must be his home, was to procure a good pianoforte for his sister at Stuttgart; and this having been obtained, music became a source of enjoyment throughout the day. But his music was not confined to what is termed 'sacred.' While the familiar psalm-tunes of Scotland were sung, and called forth many a happy response of 'delicious,' 'glorious,' and the beautiful hymns, too, of the German Church, with their solemn chants, were constantly repeated; yet as he sat alone in his own room—the door open, or paced slowly up and down leaning on my arm, he asked for every piece of music he could think of—it might be a waltz, a passage from some of the operas, or more frequently from his favourites, Mendelssohn and Beethoven, which he admired for their own sake, but chiefly, as he said, because reminding him vividly of the olden time at Geddes. And there were well-known Scotch airs he always asked for, and never wearied of hearing. Evening after evening, as he sat near the piano, with closed eyes and head drooping on his breast, he listened in silence, as he dreamt of other days, to the pathetic melodies of 'Wanderin' Willie,' 'Auld Robin Gray,' 'The Flowers of the Forest,' or 'The Land o' the Leal.' With all this, there was no excitement. His whole bearing was singularly manly and dignified. He never spoke of himself, of his feelings, mental or bodily, except, perhaps, when one of us happened to be alone with him, and some circumstance or inquiry on our part led him to break through

"The silence and the awful modesties of sorrow!"

Thus his sister said to him one evening, 'You look happy to-night, dear.' 'Yes, my pet,' he replied, 'I always am—for I can lay myself as a little child at the feet of Jesus.' A few mornings before his death, and after a night of severe suffering, he complained to her of much weakness, remarking that he had never felt so before; but added, 'I am very peaceful and happy.' The same forenoon he said again to me, 'I never felt as I now do. But, oh! what a Saviour I have. He does far more for me than I can ask,' and for the first time since we met, he was overcome, and wept. . . . One allusion which he made to the future was to me peculiarly touching. The old ballad of 'The Battle of Otterbourne' had been a great favourite of ours, and often repeated by us in other years, though not recalled during those last weeks of sadder intercourse, but after undressing him, and just before saying good night, he took me by the hand, and

'Still in more than ear-deep seats  
Survives for me, and cannot but survive,  
The tones of voice which wedded borrow'd words  
To sadness.

When, with faint smile,  
Forced by intent to take from speech its edge,'  
he repeated, with peculiar pathos, from the ballad, the last words of the dying Douglas:—

'My wound is deep, I fain would sleep,  
Take thou the vanguard of the three,  
And hide me by the bracken bush  
That grows on yonder lily lee.  
O bury me by the bracken bush,  
Beneath the blooming brier,  
Let never living mortal ken  
That ere a kindly Scot lies here!'

In this manner, and on such rare occasions only, did he speak of his death."

The letters in this volume are quite delightful; possessing considerable originality of thought and constant freshness of feeling:—those written from abroad have a true individuality, in observation and reflection. We have great pleasure in commending heartily the fine feeling and good judgment with which Mr. Macleod has performed his "labour of love" in this memoir:—it is not only a becoming commemoration of a friend worthy of remembrance; but, also, a service to those whose pursuits as students or prospects as ministers of religion, may give them sympathy with the records, and susceptibility for the lessons, of a life so unobtrusive and single-minded—and, alas, so incomplete—as was this.

*Lessons on Art.* By J. D. HARDING. Second Edition.

*The Guide and Companion to the "Lessons on Art."* By J. D. HARDING.

London: David Bogue; Day and Son.

ART-EDUCATION has lately engaged a large share of intelligent public attention. Its importance has been generally confessed in the institution of Schools of Design, as well as tacitly admitted in the growing demand for manufactures which bear the im-

press of artistic taste and skill. Its advantages and value may be considered, even in these utilitarian days, to be almost removed from the region of debateable questions; inasmuch as commerce itself now has to pay homage to the presence of an extending and deepening susceptibility to beauty, in even common materials for domestic use, in the merest trifles necessary to our comfort, and in the humblest fabrics employed for our clothing. The sense of beauty is universal: but no sense is usually suffered to remain so much uninstructed, and uncultivated. Every sense and faculty we possess has to be developed and instructed, and only by a gradual process, generally a slow one, reaches a free and perfect exercise. While the neglect of the education of this special sense continues, we need not blame the popular prejudice which assigns the appreciation of the beautiful to a nature-favoured few; and which still more decisively gives the faculty of imitating or creating the beautiful in works of art, to native geniuses alone. We all find that, although there is a newly-awakened feeling for art, and a common consent to its occupying a higher place than formerly amongst us, there yet exists many foregone conclusions as to its value as a branch of general education, and the possibility of producing even a moderate excellence in the average of pupils. A good many people have yet to be emancipated from the notion that art-education consists in "teaching Drawing"—that two-guinea "Extra" of ordinary schools, which, by dint of the master's corrective and improving touches, yields to parents a few mechanically produced and spiritless sketches, in pencil or "colour," as the highest achievements in art of their hopeful offspring. And there are others, of whom just now it is especially necessary to speak, who have to be delivered from the conceit, that a habit of roaming through picture-galleries and crystal palaces, backed by a superficial knowledge and glib use of technical terms, is an art-education and aesthetic culture. A yet larger number—the great mass indeed—have to be convinced that the development of true taste and skill and knowledge in art, is not only serviceable to those who may need them professionally or apply them to manufactures, but is calculated to give refinement and delicacy to all other mental exercises and manual operations, to enlarge and deepen the higher susceptibilities of the nature, to multiply the purest and most satisfying pleasures of life, and to furnish a man (as Mr. Harding so justly says) with "another language, by which he can readily communicate his thoughts, with the certainty of ensuring comprehension, when words are utterly inadequate."

Mr. Harding, well-known as a fine artist and experienced teacher, does not come before the public in the volumes which we now introduce to our readers as a mere "teacher of drawing." His aim is much higher,—to assist to render Art not a luxurious appendage, but a serious, scientific, and important accompaniment to a liberal education. In the Introductions to these works, he unfolds his general views, pleads well the cause he has undertaken, vindicates the dignity and worth of this special culture, and exhibits the causes of its disrepute or disregard in our educational arrangements. With much beauty he descants on the advantages and enjoyments opened to those who acquire the principles, and some facility in the practice, of Art; and with great justice he dwells on the fact, that there is a common faculty for Art, and that painters and sculptors no more monopolize it than orators or writers alone possess the gift of language, or the Handels and Mozarts possess an exclusive inheritance in music. Considering the narrow views and unsatisfactory methods of instruction that now prevail, it was necessary that Mr. Harding should treat at some length of these general topics,—and no reader will regret that he has done so,—but he soon proceeds to his work, namely, to exhibit a truly philosophic method of teaching, founded on irrefragable principles, progressively communicated and reduced to practice, until cultivated observation and reflection, scientific knowledge and gradually developed power of hand, have built up an experience which spontaneously informs and directs the student, and the results of which are capable, in any given case, of theoretic explanation and vindication. "To draw" is thus raised to the dignity of science;—it is no haphazard imitation; nor is it a mere collection of arbitrary rules. It is a study of immutable principles, which to know and faithfully to apply, is to have the latent power which practice may develop in Art-results, the creations of true intellect and appreciative feeling, and not the mechanical imitations of mere specialities and accidents.

These "Lessons" are thus a real Grammar of practice in Art; and their order is nearly as strict and necessary as the correlation of the sections of a philosophical grammar of language, or of the parts of a treatise on Geometry. This volume is for the student; the "Guide and Companion" is for the teacher chiefly: but they who have no teacher will find the best substitute possible in the comparative use of both. As the teaching of Drawing goes in general, we would vastly prefer to put a



pupil down to an unaided use of these excellent books. The fulness, clearness, and certainty of the instructions given in these pages render them a most luminous and satisfying guide; one which we think has never been approached by any work designed to give practical assistance to the drawing-pupil. The volumes, taken together, form, in their co-ordinate parts, theoretical and practical, a complete system, in which the student advances from the most simple and mechanical to the most recondite and elevated studies and exercises in Art.

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At the period to which I have been previously alluding a very celebrated Dissenting preacher, by the name of Robinson, was officiating in the chapel in St. Andrew's-street. My friend Musgrave sometimes went to hear him, and used to relate to me many anecdotes connected with him. I will insert the following:—Upon one occasion when he was preaching he dropped the immediate subject of his discourse, and made this observation:—"It is a rule with me never to use an expression which the humblest of my hearers cannot understand. I have just made use of the term 'ocular demonstration'; I will explain it to you. I look into the table paw, and I see a young man in a blue coat and scarlet waistcoat fast asleep." On pronouncing the last two words he raised his voice considerably, and all eyes being attracted on the unfortunate sleeper, he added in a lower tone, "Of that I have ocular demonstration!" He then resumed his discourse in his accustomed manner.—*Gunning's Reminiscences of Cambridge.*

### BIRTH.

October 31st, at Brighton, the Countess of DARNLEY of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

October 28th, at St. George's Church, Borough, Mr. JAMES CLEMENTS, of Stephenson's-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, to CAROLINE SARAH BUTT, third daughter of Mrs. MOLEY, Whapshourne Farm, Chislehurst, Essex.

October 31st, by licence, at the Baptist Chapel Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Wm. Copley, CHARLES HARRIS, Esq., of Bullo, to LYLIA, second daughter of the late Rev. JOHN JONES, of Blakeney.

October 31st, at Walmer, the Rev. J. E. NASSAU MOLESWORTH, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, to HARRIET ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN THOMAS BRIDGE, Esq., of Walmer, and daughter of the late Rev. Sir ROBERT AYLMER, Bart.

November 2nd, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. BERRY, Mr. JAMES STEVEN to EMMA READLEY, both of Warwick.

November 3rd, at the Independent Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, THOMAS ROGERS to JANE BECHAM, both of the same place.

November 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Crediton, by the Rev. H. J. HARR, Mr. CHARLES LUCAS to Miss MARIA CLEAVE, both of Crediton.

November 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Old, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. J. SPENCE, Mr. JOHN FALKNER, of Holcot to ELIZABETH CAMPION, of Sywell.

### DEATHS.

October 13th, at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, ANABELLA SHIREEN eldest daughter of Dr. JOHN KITTO, aged 20.

October 24th, SARAHNA WILKS, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. MARK WILKS, of Norwich, of malignant cholera, at the Surrey Chapel Almshouses, Hill-street, Blackfriars.

October 27th, at Kimbolton, Hunts, Mr. JOSEPH BAINES, aged 35 years.

October 27th, at his residence, Camden-park, Tunbridge-Wells, Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, aged 89.

October 29th, at Brentry, Gloucestershire, Rear-Admiral CHARLES BOWEN, aged 66.

October 30th, DAVID JONES, Esq., of No. 14, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, late Actuary to the Universal Life Assurance Society, aged 48.

October 30th, at Sutton-at-Hone, aged 6 years and 6 months, GEORGE ENGLISH CREASEY, the beloved child of GEORGE and ISABELLA CREASEY.

October 31st, at Lowlands, Harrow-on-the-Hill, BENJAMIN ROTCH, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, aged 60.

October 31st, at Luddesdown Rectory, MARY HEYMAN, aged 93 years, the last descendant of the family of HEYMAN, of Somerset, in the parish of Sellinge, in the county of Kent.

November 1st, at 22, Belgrave-square, HARRIETT, Viscountess BOYNE, after a lingering illness.

November 1st, at Belper, Derbyshire, JEDEDIAH STRUTT, Esq., aged 59, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Derby.

November 1st, at his residence, 9, Park-street, Westminster, CHARLES GRACE, Esq., M.P., aged 46.

November 2nd, at Farrance's Hotel, Upper Belgrave-street, the Countess of KENMARE.

November 2nd, at Hastings, GEORGE MOORIDGE, Esq., commonly known by the name of "Old Humphrey," aged 67 years.

November 3rd, of fever, CHARLES, aged 16, eldest son of Mr. C. J. JONES, of Monkwell-street, City.

November 3rd, at Surbiton, GEORGE TOWNLEY, Esq., F.R.S., of the Albany, Piccadilly, in his 76th year.

November 4th, at Richmond, Surrey, in the 18th year of her age, MATILDA, fifth daughter of Mr. JAMES WILKS, of Bath, aged, surviving her beloved mother only two months.

November 5th, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of the Rev. DAVID RICHARDSON, of Bognor, Sussex.

November 5th, after a short illness, ANN, wife of JOSEPH CHIFFA, Esq., East Field, near Leicester.

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It is related of Lord Metcalfe in his Life that on one occasion while in Jamaica, when he was sitting at dinner with his secretary, a shock of earthquake was felt, so severe as to throw down the decanters on the table. Amidst the general alarm created by this convulsion of nature, Metcalfe remained unmoved. "My good fellow," he said, calmly to his secretary with the placid smile, which was seldom absent, still upon his face, "don't be alarmed, it is only an earthquake."

The Esquimaux are sensitive to music. Captain Lyon, of the *Hecla*, says:—"Okotook and his wife, Iligliak, paid me a visit, and on my exhibiting, among the usual articles of show, a musical snuff-box, they took it for granted that it must be the child of my small hand organ. While listening to its tunes, they frequently repeated in a low tone the word Innu (a spirit) with great emphasis, and I have no doubt they fancied that some superior being was enshrined in the instrument."

At the period to which I have been previously alluding a very celebrated Dissenting preacher, by the name of Robinson, was officiating in the chapel in St. Andrew's-street. My friend Musgrave sometimes went to hear him, and used to relate to me many anecdotes connected with him. I will insert the following:—Upon one occasion when he was preaching he dropped the immediate subject of his discourse, and made this observation:—"It is a rule with me never to use an expression which the humblest of my hearers cannot understand. I have just made use of the term 'ocular demonstration'; I will explain it to you. I look into the table pew, and I see a young man in a blue coat and scarlet waistcoat fast asleep." On pronouncing the last two words he raised his voice considerably, and all eyes being attracted on the unfortunate sleeper, he added in a lower tone, "Of that I have ocular demonstration!" He then resumed his discourse in his accustomed manner.—*Gunning's Reminiscences of Cambridge.*

### BIRTH.

October 31st, at Brighton, the Countess of DARNLEY of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

October 28th, at St. George's Church, Borough, Mr. JAMES CLEMENTS, of Stephenson's-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, to CAROLINE SARAH BUTT, third daughter of Mrs. MORLEY, Whapsbourne Farm, Chaleys, Sussex.

October 31st, by licence, at the Baptist Chapel Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Wm. Copley, CHARLES HARPER, Esq., of Bullo, to LYDIA, second daughter of the late Rev. JOHN JONES, of Blakeney.

October 31st, at Walmer, the Rev. J. E. NASSAU MOLESWORTH, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, to HARRIET ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN THOMAS BRIDGE, Esq., of Walmer, and daughter of the late Rev. Sir ROBERT AFLECK, Bart.

November 2nd, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. JAMES STYLES to EMMA BRADLEY, both of Warwick.

November 3rd, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, THOMAS ROGERS to JANE BEECHAM, both of the same place.

November 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Crediton, by the Rev. H. J. Haas, Mr. CHARLES LUCAS to Miss MARIA CLEAVE, both of Crediton.

November 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Old Northamptonshire, by the Rev. J. Spence, Mr. JOSH. FALKNER, of Holcott to ELIZABETH CAMPION, of Sywell.

### DEATHS.

October 13th, at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, ANABELLA SHIREEN, eldest daughter of Dr. JOHN KITTO, aged 20.

October 24th, SUSANNA WILKS, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. MARK WILKS, of Norwich, of malignant cholera, at the Surrey Chapel Almshouses, Hill-street, Blackfriars.

October 27th, at Kimbolton, Hunts, Mr. JOSEPH BAINES, aged 37 years.

October 27th, at his residence, Camden-park, Tunbridge-Wells, Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, aged 39.

October 29th, at Brompton, Gloucestershire, Rear-Admiral CHARLES BOWEN, aged 66.

October 30th, DAVID JONES, Esq., of No. 14, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, late Actuary to the Universal Life Assurance Society, aged 48.

October 30th, at Sutton-at-Hone, aged 6 years and 6 months, GEORGE ENGLISH CREASEY, the beloved child of GEORGE and ISABELLA CREASEY.

October 31st, at Lowlands, Harrow-on-the-Hill, BENJAMIN ROTCH, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, aged 60.

October 31st, at Luddesdown Rectory, MARY HEYMAN, aged 93 years, the last descendant of the family of HEYMAN, of Somersfield, in the parish of Sellinge, in the county of Kent.

November 1st, at 22, Belgrave-square, HARRIETT, Viscountess BOYSE, after a lingering illness.

November 1st, at Belper, Derbyshire, JEREDIAH STRUTT, Esq., aged 59, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Derby.

November 1st, at his residence, 9, Park-street, Westminster, CHARLES GEACH, Esq., M.P., aged 46.

November 2nd, at Farrance's Hotel, Upper Belgrave-street, the Countess of KENMARE.

November 2nd, at Hastings, GEORGE MOGRIDGE, Esq., commonly known by the name of "Old Humphrey," aged 67 years.

November 3rd, of fever, CHARLES, aged 16, eldest son of Mr. C. J. JONES, of Monkwell-street, City.

November 3rd, at Surbiton, GEORGE TOWNLEY, Esq., F.R.S., of the Albany, Piccadilly, in his 76th year.

November 4th, at Richmond, Surrey, in the 18th year of her age, MATILDA, fifth daughter of Mr. JAMES WYLDE, of Islip, Aton, surviving her beloved mother only two months.

November 5th, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of the Rev. DAVID RICHARDSON, of Bognor, Sussex.

November 5th, after a short illness, ANN, wife of JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq., East Field, near Leicester.

November 5th, at Leek, Staffordshire, Mr. JAMES BROUGH, silk manufacturer, aged 50.



[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—**COD LIVER OIL**—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England, as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and adults, and for the restoration of strength to the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated **Light Brown Cod Liver Oil** of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half Pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles with full directions for use, by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agents and Consignees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the Kingdom.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The news of the formidable defences of Sebastopol and the slow success of the allies, has had a somewhat depressing effect upon the Stock Market, which has been dull for the last two or three days. To-day, Consols have declined to 94½ to 94½ for both money and account. Reduced Three per Cents. are now at 93½ 93½; and the New Three per Cents. have receded to 93½ 93½. Bank Stock firm at 212½. India Stock, 231. India Bonds, 10s. to 13s. Exchequer Bills steady at 6s. to 9s. prem.

Foreign Stocks evince no material alteration. Brazilian 5 per Cents. have been done at 98½ 99. Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents. flat at 58. Mexican 3 per Cents. steady at 22½. Portuguese 4 per Cents. are quoted at 40. Sardinian 5 per Cents., 88½. Turkish Scrip very dull at 1½ to 1½ pm. Swedish 4 per Cents., 87. Belgian 4½ per Cents. firm at 92. Dutch 2½ per Cents. rather weaker, 60½ to 61, and the 4 per Cent. Certificates at 90½.

The Railway Share Market has not shown so much buoyancy to-day, although prices in general have been very fairly supported. Eastern Counties remain at 11½. Caledonians have declined about 15s. Great Northern A stock firm at 77. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 12s. 6d. weaker. London and Blackwall dull at 8½. London and North Western continue at 102. London and South Westerns have fallen about 10s. Midlands are 12s. 6d. lower. South Easterns have fallen 15s. Foreign Shares continue firm. Grand Trunk of Canada, 6½; Great Luxembourg, 4½. Paris and Orleans, 47½.

Mining Shares are rather better. Banks are well supported. Chartered of Asia, 4½. English, Scottish, and Australian, firm at 14½. London Chartered of Australia steady at 25½. Land Companies remain very quiet. Australian Agricultural, 40½. Canada Government Bonds, 110½. Crystal Palace, 3½. Peel River, 3½. Scottish Australian, 2.

Further large arrivals of gold came in last week to the extent of about £800,000, while the exports, so far as they are known, were to the extent of about 300,000£. A balance-sheet showing the probable assets of Mr. Oliver's estate exhibits a deficiency of £113,000. So much for the "large surplus" at first talked of. Great consternation has been caused at Arbroath by the failure of the Messrs. Brown and Sons, tanners and curriers. The amount is said to exceed £90,000.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns show an increase of dulness during the past week, but the general course of business is sound. At Manchester prices continue to decline owing to the accounts from the United States, Australia, and China, although the market has been partially supported by purchases for Turkey, Persia, and the Mediterranean. Under these circumstances the resort to short time is daily becoming more general. At Birmingham, also, the tendency has been towards depression, especially for the inferior descriptions of manufactured iron; but, notwithstanding an occasional prevalence of apprehensions with regard to the prospects of employment through the winter, there is little reason to doubt the continuance of a fair demand for all the general manufactures of the town. With regard to foreign orders, the chief falling off is in those from the United States and South America. The Nottingham advices describe more firmness in the lace-market, in consequence of the diminution of stocks from lessened production. In hosiery there is extraordinary dulness, although prices are nominally maintained. In the woollen districts a better feeling continues to prevail than in any other parts of the country, stocks being moderate and the transactions steady, at firm prices. The Irish linen markets remain without revival.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised 17 vessels—four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,698 tons; four to Hobart Town, with an aggregate burden of 2,085 tons; three to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 1,210 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,202 tons; two to Launceston, with an aggregate burden of 790 tons; one to Port Wakefield, New Zealand, of 819 tons; and one to Newcastle, New South Wales, of 592 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 9,466 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material variation.

## The Gazette.

Friday, November 3rd, 1854.

The "Gazette" contains a notice that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Llwynrhudd, Clydey, Pembrokehire. Salem Chapel, New Park-road, Clapham.

St. Walburghes' Roman Catholic Chapel, Preston. Baptist Chapel, Stoke-upon-Trent.

### BANKRUPTS.

MEYER, A. W., Dartford, licensed victualler, November 13, December 11; solicitor, Mr. Stoper, Cheap-side.

TYSON, W., High-street, Marylebone, butcher, November 9, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Tetts, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

CORONEL A., Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, cigar manufacturer, November 13, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings.

TAWAITE, H., Bayley, Canterbury, linendraper, November 10, December 20; solicitor, Mr. Feather, Paternoster-row.

ROSS, R. G., Cowley-terrace, North Brixton, draper, November 10, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

CURTIS, R., Southsea, corn-merchant, November 11, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane.

CASENBLOCK, E., Mincing-lane, ship-agent, November 11, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing-lane.

JANINGS, H., Laurie-terrace, Westminster-road, ironmonger, November 14, December 12; solicitor, Mr. Paxon, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

THOMAS, J., Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, and Ledbury, Herefordshire, draper, November 13, December 11; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

BOSWORTH, R., Leicester, oil-merchant, November 14, December 12; solicitors, Messrs. Miles and Gregory, Leicester, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

DUMBLE, J., Sunderland, commission-agent, November 9, December 14; solicitors, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham, and Mr. Brewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BELL, S., Liverpool, confectioner, November 14, December 6; solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

G. WILSON, Elgin, bookseller, November 14.

T. FLEMING, Forgan, Fifeshire, farmer, November 13.

R. LAURIE, Edinburgh, painter, November 13.

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. L. Gadd, Whitechapel, linen-draper, first div. of 1s. 11d., on Wednesday next, and following Wednesday, at Mr. Edwards's, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street.—A. Guy, Upper Rosman-street, Clerkenwell, lamp manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 1d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street.—W. M. Anderson, Foley-place, surgeon, second div. of 43d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street.—G. Battock, Brighton, apothecary, first div. of 1s., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, Aldermanbury.

Tuesday, November 7th, 1854.

### BANKRUPTS.

TODD, H. J., Pancras-lane, City, warehouseman, November 17, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

DUNGEY, J., Rochester, Kent, grocer, November 17, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

CROSS, W., Melville-place, Hackney, printer, November 17, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Cheap-side.

HADLOW, H., Jewry-street, Aldgate, apothecary, November 17, December 12; solicitor, Mr. Harris, Moorgate-street.

BUNYARD, T., Maidstone, Kent, grocer, November 16, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Morgan, Maidstone.

BUCHLER, E., Cullum-street, City, merchant, November 17, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

LONGHURST, W., Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, builder, November 20, December 19; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

WINKFIELD, J., Greenwich, cement merchant, November 10, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Aldridge and Bromley, South-square, Gray's-inn.

LUCKING, H., Corringham, Essex, grocer, November 17, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

WADE, W., Northampton, leather seller, November 21, December 19; solicitor, Mr. Butler, Jun., Tooley-street, Southwark.

DEVIN, A., Jun., Red Lion-square, Holborn, wholesale jeweller, November 21, December 19; solicitor, Mr. Heathfield, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

GREENSTREET, J., Leicester, commission agent, November 21, December 12; solicitors, Messrs. Haxby, Leicester, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

POLLARD, J., Cerney Wick Mill, Gloucestershire, miller, November 21, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Daubeney and Chubb, Cirencester, and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

FELL, J., and LEAROLD, J., Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers, November 17, December 15; solicitors, Messrs. Clough and Bantoft, Huddersfield, Mr. Barker, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

FYNNY, D. J., Liverpool, corn merchant, November 17, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

BLENKHORN, E., Liverpool, lodging-house keeper, November 17, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Yates, Liverpool.

THORNTON, J., sen., and THORNTON, J. R., Godley and Hyde, Cheshire, cotton waste dealers, November 23, December 21; solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

SMITH, J. S., Liverpool and Manchester, drysalers, November 24, December 22; solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Manchester.

WATKINSON, W., Yealand Conyers, and Manchester, Lancashire, and Higher Bentham and Lower Bentham, West Riding of Yorkshire, and Holme Mills, and Milnthorpe, and Gate Beckall, Westmorelandshire, flax merchant, November 23, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Barlow and Ashton, Manchester; and Mr. Clark, Lancaster.

### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Nov. 6. SAMUEL ZAGURY, Cullum-street, City, merchant.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ALLEN, J., Glasgow, pianoforte maker, November 16.

TORRE, J. D., Perth, merchant, November 16.

SINCLAIR, D., Glasgow, iron commission agent, November 14.

AITKEN, J., Kelso, cattle dealer, November 17.

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

S. L. Pratt, New Bond-street, upholsterer, first div. of 2s. 6d., November 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.—G. Jarrett, Wickham, Berkshire, builder, first div. of 4s., November 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.—A. R. Homersham, Russell-street, Bermundsey, woolstapler, second div. of 9d., November 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.—T. S. Besley, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer, first div. of 1s. 5d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—R. Luscombe, Tavistock, Devonshire, wholesale grocer, first div. of 2s. 2d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—J. F. Thyme, Tavistock, Devonshire, dealer in musical instruments, first div. of 6s. 8d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—R. Gribbell and R. Luscombe, Tavistock, Devonshire, wholesale grocers, first div. of 5s., any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.—J. Bowrin, Walsall, Staffordshire, currier, first div. of 10s., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.—W. Green, Bickenhead, Cheshire, auctioneer, second div. of 2s. 10d., and first div. of 7s. on new proofs, November 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—R. Hadland, St. Helen's, Lancashire, glass manufacturer, second div. of 1s. 3d., and first div. of 1s. 8d. on new proofs, November 15, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.

### Markets.

MARK LANE, London, Monday, November 6, 1854.

The quantity of English Wheat offering this morning was moderate, and the whole was cleared off at 2s. 6d. qr. above last Monday's prices; for foreign we had a better demand, and fine samples realized a similar advance. Flour met with more enquiry and held for higher prices. Barley readier sale and 1s. 6d. qr. dearer. Beans quite as dear. Peas slow sale, but without

alteration in price. We had a small supply of Oats, and fine old Corn sold 6d. 7d. qr. dearer. Linseed and Cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	70 to 78	Dantzic	76 84
Doitto White	74 84	Konigsberg, Red	74 80
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Pomeranian, Red	74 84
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	74 84
Northumb. & Scotch	74 80	Danish & Holstein	70 78
Rye	46 48	East Friesland	68 7
Barley malting (new)	34 38	Petersburg	64 74
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	60 66
Malt (pale)	66 72	Polish Odessa	64 76
Beans, Mazagan	41 50	Marianopol	72 78
Ticks	—	Taganrog	62 64
Harrow	—	Egyptian	54 58
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	74 82
Peas, White	44 46	Barley Pomeranian	33 37
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Maple	44 46	Danish	33 38
Boilers	50 53	East Friesland	30 32
Tares (English)	58 60	Egyptian	24 30
Foreign	58 60	Odessa	24 30
Oats (English feed)	28 31	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	44 46
Sack, of 280 lbs.	54 70	Pigeon	46 50
Linseed, English	60 64	Egyptian	40 42
Baltic	60 62	Peas, White	44 52
Black Sea	62 65	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 44	Dutch	26 31
Canaryseed	48 56	Jahde	24 31
Cloverseed per cwt. of		Danish	24 28
112lbs. English	48 52	Danish yellow feed	28 32
German	42 60	Swedish	28 32
French	42 46	Petersburg	26 29
American	44 46	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes	£14 to £14 4	New York	36 44
Rape Cake	£5 10 to £6 per ton	Spanish per sack	60 64
Rapeseed	£29 to £31 per last	Caraway Seed	32 34

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 6.

We were again well supplied with foreign stock, in, for the most part, very low condition. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up to-day were but moderate, and at least two-thirds of them were beneath the middle quality. The attendance of butchers being good, the Beef trade ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected at last Monday's currency. The best Scots sold without difficulty at 5s. per 8lbs. The receipts of Beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,400 Short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 40 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of Sheep were by no means extensive, and greatly out of condition. For all breeds we experienced a slow sale, and last week's prices were barely supported. The top figure for Downs was 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. The supply of Calves being limited, the Veal trade was rather brisk, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The primest Calves were worth 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Pigs were in fair average supply and steady request at full prices. The arrivals of stock from Ireland last week, direct by sea, were 20 Calves and 25 Pigs. About 200 Irish Beasts were here to-day, *via* Liverpool.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Coarse and inferior				Prime coarse wool-			
Beasts				led Sheep			
3	2	3	4	4	0	4	4
Second quality do.	3	6	3	Prime South Down	—	—	—
Prime large Oxen	4	0	4	Sheep	4	6	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	Large-coarse Calves	3	6	4
Coarse and inferior	3	4	3	Prime small do.	4	4	4
Sheep	3	4	3	Large Hogs	3	2	4
Second quality do.	3	8	3	Neat small Porks	4	6	5
Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s to 28s. each.							

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, November 6.

Since our last report these markets have been well supplied with each kind of meat. To-day the general demand was in a sluggish state as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef				Small Pork			
3	0	3	4	4	4	5	4
Middling do.	3	4	3	Inferior Mutton	3	4	3
Prime large do.	3	8	4	Middling do.	3	8	4
Do. small do.	4	2	4	Prime do.	4	4	4
Large Pork	3	4	4	Veal	3	2	4

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a languid demand for Irish Butter last week. The transactions were of a limited character. Prices scarcely varied. Market at the close dull. Foreign was not quite so saleable, and some descriptions slightly cheaper. Bacon was moderately dealt in at 1s. to 2s. 6d. cwt. Hams as last reported. In Lard rather more was done.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAM, &c.

Friesland per cwt.		Cheshire (new) per cwt.	
106 to 108		66 to 80	
Kiel	94 98	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	110 112	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlisle	98 100	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	98 100	York Hams (new)	76 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do.	72 82
Limerick (old)	—	Irish do.	66 76
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	72 74
Fresh, per doz. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d.		Waterford	—

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 6.—During the past week there has been a more active demand for the finest samples, and an advance of from 8s. to 10s. per cwt. has been obtained. The general character of the market is firm, and the currency may be quoted as follows:—

Mid and East Kents		Weald of Kents	
16	10 to 21	16	10
Sussex Pockets	15	0	16

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 6.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes on offer in these markets are tolerably good, but the imports of foreign since Monday last have been only 7 bags from Hambro, 13 ditto from Ostend, 4 do. from Rotterdam, and 3 sacks from Dublin. We have a good demand as follows:—Regents, 80s. to 100s.; Shaws, 75s. to 90s.; blues, 75s. to 85s. per ton.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat in the Metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Nov. 6.—The amount of business doing in our market is but moderate, and prices are rather easier than on Monday last. To-day P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per cwt. For forward delivery very little is doing. Rough fat, 3s. 7d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	46,500	60,376	32,006	29,131	29,119
Price of Y.C.	38s. 6d. to 37s. 3d.	to 38s. 3d. to 37s. 3d.	to 38s. 3d. to 37s. 3d.	to 38s. 3d. to 37s. 3d.	to 38s. 3d. to 37s. 3d.
Delivery last week	1,261	3,087	2,887	2,361	2,871
Ditto from 1st June	41,316	41,586	39,024	48,131	33,187
Arrival last week	2,267	7,554	4,812	9,880	2,214
Ditto from 1st June	62,232	74,539	31,222	54,947	26,608
Price of Town	41s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	59s. 6d.	67s. 6d.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The business doing in Baltic Hemp has not been extensive, yet we have no sales of Petersburg clean under £2 to £5 per ton. Much quantities are now in sale. It has been low has been with a view to £25. The sale for Flax, Jute, and Coir goods has been far from active.

COALS, Monday.—Haswell, 23s. 6d.; Lambton, 23s. 8d.; Hartlepool, 23s.; Gosforth, 22s.; Hartley's, 19s.; Fairhead, 17s. 6d.; Wyham, 19s. 6d.; Bell's, 21s. 6d.; Ayrton Close, 22s.; Whitworth, 20s. A general reduction of 2s. per ton on this day's night 27s fresh ships.



**HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, November 4.**

arket Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 0 pr lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 3½ 0 3½ "
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 3½ 0 3½ "
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 3½ 0 4 "
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 4 0 4½ "
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 4½ 0 4½ "
Ditto 104 112 lbs.	0 4½ 0 4½ "
Horse Hides	6 0 0 0 each.
Calf Skins, light	2 0 3 0 "
Ditto, full	6 0 0 0 "
Polled Sheep	4 0 5 6 "
Kents	3 6 6 0 "
Half-breds	3 6 4 0 "
Downs	2 10 3 4 "

**OIL.**—Sperm oil is again dearer, with an active inquiry. In the value of other fish oils we have no change to notice. Linseed is dull, at £36 5s. Pale rape is selling steadily at £52 to £52 10s. Olive is quiet, at £52 to £57. Other oils are steady. Turpentine is again dearer; American, 44s. to 45s.; English, 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt.

**SEEDS, Monday.**—The trade for cloverseed, &c., remains unchanged. Carnaryseed fully maintains its value. Rapeseed is fully as dear, and all other seeds are held for full prices.

**BRITISH SEEDS.**  
 Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing —s. to 64s.; crushing 56s. to 60s.  
 Linseed Cakes (per ton) ..... £11 10s. to £12 10s.  
 Rapeseed (per qr.) ..... 66s. to 72s.  
 Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £6 15s. to £7 5s.  
 Cloverseed (per cwt.) ..... (nominal) —s. to —s.  
 Coriander (per cwt.) ..... new —s. to —s., old 20s. to 24  
 Canary (per qr.) ..... 50s. to 60

**WOOL, CTRY, Monday.**—The imports of wool into London last week were 9,261 bales, of which 3,355 were from the Cape of Good Hope, 75 from Algoa Bay, 1,724 from Sydney, 2,250 from Peru, 1,356 from Port Phillip, and the rest from Germany, &c. The market is steady, and the public sales are progressing satisfactorily. Bermudez, November 3.—It is difficult to give a statement of the English wool trade, as it seems paradoxical to report that the colonial wool sales, now on, are selling full as high, and in some instances the best class of wools 1d. ½ higher, and to report English wools on the decline, which is the case in the absence of active demand, stocks increasing, and prices at shade lower in many cases—indeed no buyers to be found for some descriptions of wool; there are many lots of fleeces now offering at 1d. per lb. less than was refused for them in September. It is believed the late heavy failures, and the tightness of money have been the cause; but the overstocking of the colonial and American markets appears to be the most likely cause; in many cases goods are selling both in the colonies and America from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than when wool was higher in September. It is hoped the reaction in the price of wheat will stimulate demand for home consumption—the only dependence we have for winter's activity in the wool trade.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down tegs ..	1 0½	1 1½
Half-bred hogs ..	1 0	1 1
Down Ewes ..	1 0	1 0½
Kent Fleeces ..	1 1	1 2
Leicester Fleeces ..	1 0	1 1
Blanket Wool ..	0 10	1 0
Flannel Wool ..	1 0	1 3
Combing Skins ..	1 0	1 1

**COTTON.**—Liverpool, November 6.—The market closed firmly, and prices of all kinds have undergone no change. The sales amounted to 7,000 or 8,000 bales (1,000 for export), comprising 200 Pernam and Maranhão, at 5½d. to 6½d.; 500 Egyptian, at 5½d. to 7d.; and 600 Surat, at 3d. to 4½d. per lb. Import since Thursday, 15,000 bales.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

MISCELLANEOUS, Nov. 7.

**SUGAR.**—The market has opened with a steady but not active appearance, the prices have been fully supported. 650 hds. West India sold, about half of which was in public sale. Barbadoes, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; Jamaica, 31s. to 35s. 550 bags of Bengal grocery, date kind, sold in public sale from 35s. 6d. to 37s. The refined market also steady. Grocery lumps, 43s. 6d. to 48s.

**COFFEE.**—This article has sold at previous rates in public sale. 100 casks Plantation Ceylon, 55s. 6d. to 65s.; 40 casks and 150 bags Jamaica, 44s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; 300 bags East India 56s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; 100 bags Java, 52s. 6d.

**TEA.**—Prices are unaltered, the trade buy steadily, new season's Congou from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

**SALTPETRE.**—500 bags, refraction 2½ to 3, were offered in public sale, and sold at 26s. 6d.

**SPICES.**—2,000 bags Sumatra black pepper sold in public sale, chiefly at 4½d., which was the previous value, and 250 bags Pimento at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb.

**RICE.**—A fair amount of business done at full prices, Bengal ex ship at 15s.

**METALS.**—Iron: Scotch pig has declined 6d., and now quoted 79s. 6d., 1 spelter sold at 42½ 15s., which is 5s. advance.

**OILS.**—Fish has sold at full prices.

**COTTON.**—We are again without sales to report.

**TALLOW.**—has been firm at yesterday's prices.

**RUM.**—The market has been quiet to-day, prices are unaltered.

In other articles no material alteration.

#### Advertisements.

**CARLTON HILL, GROSVENOR HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.**—Mrs. LOWRIE receives Twelve YOUNG LADIES. A thorough French and English education, combined with the comforts of home. Efficient masters—Commodious residence—Salubrious locality. A resident French governess of decidedly Protestant principles. The year is divided into Three Terms, the first commences January 8th. Terms, &c., on application.

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Oxonian Coat .....	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits .....	25s. to 28s.
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#### ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's SARSAPARILLA, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the SARSAPARILLA, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 JOHN JAIMERSON.

#### FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

##### GREAT CURE OF PILES:

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's SARSAPARILLA, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 WM. HYDE.

##### FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

##### GREAT CURE OF NEURALGIA.

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Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA.  
 J. R. PETERSON.

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Dear Sirs,—Having suffered many years from severe attacks of Rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sirs, yours truly,  
LEAMINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1854. B. MAYOR, M.A.

## HOOPING COUGH CURED.

Sirs,—I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for Hooping Cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application. I am, Sirs, yours respectfully,  
Ash Cottage, Stallsfield, near Faversham, Kent.  
Haydon Vicarage, Stallsfield, April 27th, 1854.

Sirs,—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time since from you has been so marvellous among my poor parishioners that I will thank you to send me an 11s. case as soon as convenient.—Your obedient servant,  
A. LEAPINGWELL.

Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gain, have vended spurious imitations. Purchasers are therefore cautioned to NOTION!—The words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS," engraved on the Government Stamp.  
PREPARED ONLY BY ROBT. ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-sized Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 6d. each; or direct by Post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in Postage Stamps. For Family use, and Charitable purposes, &c.,—in Tin cases, at 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., 33s. each case.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

## SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID

MAGNETISM. Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the progress for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, procuring a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL, and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA-SICKNESS; and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnetism as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the Fluid Preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely cures the possibility of disease, and procures a healthy condition of the system, and the cure of the disease.

Sold by the sole agents, Messrs. W. H. HALSE, of 51, Finchley-road, and by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and Medicine Agents throughout the United Kingdom, in bottles, 1s., 2s., 6d., 3s., 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., and 12s., each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label, in green ink, as follows:—Sir James Murray, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant.

## IMPORTANT to EMIGRANTS and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY. PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW-ROOT.—The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea. It is strongly recommended for Cholera; setting as a preventive it should be used freely during the Epidemic.

Directions accompanying each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, ALIE-PLACE, GREAT ALIE-STREET, WHITECHAPEL. Agents appointed in all parts of Town and Country. Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Mogden-street; Maden, Camberwell; Boulton, Hackney; and others.

## WHITFIELD'S COKE RESPIRATOR,

strongly recommended by the Faculty as surpassing all others in EFFICACY, DURABILITY, ELEGANCE, LIGHTNESS, and CHEAPNESS. It allows free respiration, remains perfectly dry, and is not affected by the atmosphere, nor by the acids of the stomach. It enables the wearer to breathe WARM, DRY, and PERFECTLY PURE AIR, and to escape Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs, especially on leaving heated rooms and crowded assemblies.

Price 6s. Sent free to any address for Thirty-Eight Postage Stamps.  
S. V. WATTS, wholesale and retail depot, 198, High Holborn, London.

## DEAFNESS.

New and important medical discovery, published this day, and sent free by post for eight postage stamps.

## DEAFNESS, Noises in the Ears (CURE YOURSELF).

A Medical Guide for the cure of country patients, by a Physician, Dr. HERBERT MANFRED, Aurist, M.R.C.S., 72, Regent-street, London. This work has been the means of curing numbers, and rescued them from sacrificing both purse and patience at the shrine of quackery. Any deaf sufferer is enabled to hear the usual tone of conversation in a few hours, by means which can with safety be applied to an infant.

Dr. MANFRED, Member of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, receives patients daily, from ten until six, at his residence, 72, Regent-street, London, (first door in Air-street,) where all letters must be addressed.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE FOR INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

## DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD saves 50 times its cost in Medicine, and Cures the above complaints and their consequences, such as flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pain at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, diarrhoea, dysentery, impurities, and poverty of the blood, scrofula, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after parting, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, apoplexy, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dizziness, loss of memory, for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, ex-haustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never purges or transacts on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled, and whooping cough, measles, small pox and chicken or wind pox, renders medicine superfluous by removing all inflammatory and febrile symptoms.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th of March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BARRY DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and I consider it due to yourself and the public to authorize the publication of these lines."

Cure No. 49,523—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."

MARIA JOLLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nassau House, Walthamcross, Herts: a case of extreme nervousness, depression, lethargy, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, of Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 49,006—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food."

Alfred-street, Farnham.

Cure 62,452.—Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 2nd, 1854.

I have suffered these 32 years continually from diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, and during that period, taken so much medicine, that I can only say I have laid out upwards of a thousand pounds at the chemists and doctors.—I have actually worn out two medical men during my ailments without feeling any improvement in my health.—I was in utter despair, and never expected to get over it, when I was fortunate enough to become acquainted with your Revalenta Arabica, which Heaven be praised, restored me to a state of health which I long since despaired of attaining. My lungs, liver, stomach, head and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.

I am, respectfully,  
JAMES ROBERTSON.

Cure 49,815.—Falmouth, May 9th, 1854.

For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and debility, and followed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past.

J. S. NEWSON.

Cure No. 186.—"35 years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. NEWSON, Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

No. 4,908—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. I should like to say a word of inquiry. Rev. John W. Flavell, Bellingham, Dorset, No. 11.—"Twenty years' liver complaint, with constant pain in the stomach, bowels, and nerves, ANASTAS ELMORE, Esq., has been cured."

No. 4,910—"Major General K... of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,911—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,912—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,913—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,914—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,915—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,916—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,917—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,918—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,919—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,920—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,921—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,922—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,923—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,924—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,925—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,926—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,927—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,928—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,929—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."

No. 4,930—"A lady of... has been cured of... by Du Barry's Food."



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, November 4.

arket Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 6 pr lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2 "
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2 "
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 3 1/2 0 4 "
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 4 0 4 1/2 "
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 4 1/2 0 4 1/2 "
Ditto 104 112 lbs.	0 4 1/2 0 4 1/2 "
Horse Hides	2 0 0 0 each.
Calf Skins, light	6 0 3 0 "
Ditto, full	6 0 0 0 "
Polled Sheep	4 0 5 6 "
Kents	3 6 0 0 "
Half-breeds	3 6 4 0 "
Downs	2 10 3 4 "

OIL.—Sperm oil is again dearer, with an active inquiry. In the value of other fish oils we have no change to notice. Linseed is dull, at £36 5s. Pale rape is selling steadily at £52 to £52 10s. Olive is quiet, at £52 to £57. Other oils are steady. Turpentine is again dearer; American, 44s. to 45s.; English, 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt.

SEEDS, Monday.—The trade for cloverseed, &c., remains unchanged. Carnaryseed fully maintains its value. Rapeseed is fully as dear, and all other seeds are held for full prices.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing —s. to 64s.; crushing 56s. to 60s.  
 Linseed Cakes (per ton) ..... £11 10s. to £12 10s.  
 Rapeseed (per qr.) ..... 60s. to 72s.  
 Ditto Cakes (per ton) ..... £6 15s. to £7 5s.  
 Cloverseed (per cwt.) ..... (nominal) —s. to —s.  
 Coriander (per cwt.) ..... new —s. to —s., old 20s. to 24  
 Canary (per qr.) ..... 50s. to 60

WOOL, City, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 9,261 bales, of which 3,355 were from the Cape of Good Hope, 76 from Algou Bay, 1,724 from Sydney, 2,250 from Peru, 1,356 from Port Phillip, and the rest from Germany, &c. The market is steady, and the public sales are progressing satisfactorily. Bernardsay, November 3.—It is difficult to give a statement of the English wool trade, as it seems paradoxical to report that the colonial wool sales, now on, are selling full as high, and in some instances the best class of wools 1d. 1/2 lb. higher, and to report English wools on the decline, which is the case in the absence of active demand, stocks increasing, and prices a shade lower in many cases—indeed no buyers to be found for some descriptions of wool; there are many lots of fleeces now offering at 1d. per lb. less than was refused for them in September. It is believed the late heavy failures, and the tightness of money have been the cause; but the overstocking of the colonial and American markets appears to be the most likely cause: in many cases goods are selling both in the colonies and America from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than when wool was higher in September. It is hoped the reaction in the price of wheat will stimulate demand for home consumption—the only dependence we have for a winter's activity in the wool trade.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down tegs .. ..	1 0 1/2 to 1 1 1/2	
Half-bred hogs .. ..	1 0 — 1 1	
Down Ewes .. ..	1 0 — 1 0 1/2	
Kent Fleeces .. ..	1 1 — 1 2	
Leicester Fleeces .. ..	1 0 — 1 1	
Blanket Wool .. ..	0 10 — 1 0	
Flannel Wool .. ..	1 0 — 1 3	
Combing Skins .. ..	1 0 — 1 1	

COTTON.—Liverpool, November 6.—The market closed firmly, and prices of all kinds have undergone no change. The sales amounted to 7,000 or 8,000 bales (1,000 for export), comprising 200 Peruvian and Maranhau, at 5 1/2d. to 6 1/2d.; 500 Egyptian, at 5 1/2d. to 7d.; and 600 Surat, at 3d. to 4 1/2d. per lb. Import since Thursday, 15,000 bales.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

MISCELLANEOUS, NOV. 7.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a steady but not active appearance, the prices have been fully supported. 650 hinds. West India sold, about half of which was in public sale. Barbadoes, 31s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Jamaica, 31s. to 35s. 550 bags of Bengal grocery, date kind, sold in public sale from 35s. 6d. to 37s. The refined market also steady. Grocery humps, 43s. 6d. to 48s.

COFFEE.—This article has sold at previous rates in public sale. 100 casks Plantation Ceylon, 55s. 6d. to 65s.; 40 casks and 150 bags Jamaica, 44s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; 300 bags East India 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; 100 bags Java, 52s. 6d.

TEA.—Prices are unaltered, the trade buy steadily, now season's Congou from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

SALTPETRE.—500 bags, refraction 2 1/2 to 3, were offered in public sale, and sold at 26s. 6d.

SPICES.—2,000 bags Sumatra black pepper sold in public sale, chiefly at 4 1/2d., which was the previous value, and 250 bags Pimento at 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d. per lb.

RICE.—A fair amount of business done at full prices, Bengal ex ship at 15s.

METALS.—Iron: Scotch pig has declined 6d., and now quoted 79s. 6d.; spelter sold at £24 15s., which is 5s. advance.

OILS.—Fish has sold at full prices.

COTTON.—We are again without sales to report.

TALLOW has been firm at yesterday's prices.

RUM.—The market has been quiet to-day, prices are unaltered. In other articles no material alteration.

## Advertisements.

## CARLTON HILL, GROSVENOR

HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.—Mrs. LOWRIE receives Twelve YOUNG LADIES. A thorough French and English education, combined with the comforts of home. Efficient masters—Commodious residence—Salubrious locality. A resident French governess of decidedly Protestant principles. The year is divided into Three Terms, the first commences January 8th. Terms, &c., on application.

## PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c. &c., assisted by well-qualified and experienced Masters. The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthy situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

## SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE HILL, Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, at 17s. 6d. Unequalled for Superior Style, Fit, Quality, Perfect Ease, and Gracefulness, so requisite for gentlemanly appearance, and so rarely obtained. The advantage of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS over all others is the systematic self-adjusting principle on which they are constructed. Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' Stock of OVERCOATS for the PRESENT SEASON is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other Establishment.

Dress Coats ..... 21s. to 42s. Talma ..... 25s. to 50s.  
 Frock ditto ..... 25s. to 45s. Poncho ..... 21s. to 42s.  
 Paletots ..... 21s. Fancy Vests ..... 5s. to 10s.  
 Oxman Coat ..... 16s. to 21s. Hussar Suits ..... 25s. to 28s.  
 Albion Overcoat ..... 21s. to 42s. The New Circular  
 Toga ..... 25s. to 30s. Coat with Belt ..... 12s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.

No. 29, LUDGATE HILL.

## RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &amp;c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

## OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.—This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

## ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 JOHN JAIMERSON.

## FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

## GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 WM. HYDE.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

## GREAT CURE OF NERVOUSNESS.

London, June 10 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.  
 J. R. PETERSON.

## PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &amp;c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the several chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

## CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-Square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.  
 JAMES FORSYTH.

## SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co. I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only.  
 "Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and 6ths 11s.; SIX MAMMOTHS sent free for 60s.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, AND CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, Warehouse, 373, Strand, London.

Price 12s. 6d.

## SPINAL CURVATURE: its Theory, its

Cure. Illustrated by Cases and Coloured Plates. By GEORGE N. EVES, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, Middlesex-place, New-road.

Just published, price 2s., by post 2s. 6d.,

DEBILITY and IRRITABILITY induced by SPERMATORRHEA; the Symptoms, Effects, and Rational Treatment. By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D., Physician to the General Post Office Letter Carriers' Provident Institution, &c.  
 London: Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; and, by post only, from the Author, 25, Lloyd-square.

Now ready,

THE THIRD ISSUE of the CONGRESSIONAL LECTURES. (CHEAP AND UNIFORM EDITION.) FOUR VOLUMES FOR TWELVE SHILLINGS.

Comprising:—

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(PREPAYMENT REQUIRED AS BEFORE.)

London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Nearly ready, price £2 2s., in two handsome 8vo volumes, appropriately bound, and illustrated by upwards of 1,200 hieroglyphic and other engravings, many of which are coloured,

## THE MONUMENTAL HISTORY of

EGYPT, as recorded on the Ruins of her Temples, Palaces, and Tombs. By WILLIAM OSBORN, R.S.L., Author of "Ancient Egypt; her Testimony to the Truth," "Israel in Egypt," &c.

The number of hieroglyphics and other illustrations amount to upwards of 1,200, not one of which has been copied from any existing English work, many being taken from sketches by the author's own hand; whilst assistance has also been sought from very elaborate and costly works issued by the governments of France, Italy, and Germany, and which are almost unknown in England. The engravers employed have been engaged in the highest walks of art, and are the same as were occupied in the illustration of "Layard's Nineveh," "The Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels," and "Murray's Illuminated Book of Common Prayer."

Great expense has been incurred in producing this admirable work in a style worthy of the contents. It is printed with all the care which the nature of the book requires, and with every attention to artistic elegance and typographical beauty.

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